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WIFE OF RAMIZ ALIA DIES OF 'GRAVE DISEASE'

AU141124 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 14 Mar 86

["Press Review" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, March 14 (ATA) -- Today, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries the obituary of Comrade Semiramis Alia, Comarde Ramiz Alia's wife, who departed from the fold of the people, party and family after a grave disease at the age of 58. The obituary stresses among other that along with the very conscious efforts to carry out successfully important tasks she was charged with, Semiramis was also an exemplary mother and a life-companion. As the wife of Comrade Ramiz Alia, with the love, care and spiritual nobleness that characterized her, she helped him to carry out the very important tasks he been charged with by the party and people. The obituary is signed by Comrade Manush Myftiu, Foto Cami, Xhafer Spahue, Nexhmije Hozha, Vito Kapo, Tefta Cami and other comrades.

FARUDIN HAZHA ATTENDS PALME FUNERAL

AU161558 Tiana ATA in English 0750 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Tirnana, March 16 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the funeral ceremony organised in the hall of the municipality of the city were 1500 guests from about 125 countries. Attending this ceremony was also a delegation from our country headed by the Minister of Constructions Farudin Hoxha.

VIETNAMESE HEALTH MINISTER DEPARTS 14 MAR

AU151527 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 15 (ATA) -- The Minister of Health of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Prof. Dr. Dang Hoi Xuan, who paid a friendly visit to our country, at the invitation of the Minister of Health Ajli Alushani left our country on March 14. Present to see him off at the airport was the Minister of Health Ajli Alushani, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli and others. Present was also the ambassador extrodinary and plenipotentairy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh and other embassy officials. During his stay in our country he paid visits to health, historic and socio-cultural centers fo the districts of Tirana, Gjirokaster, Sarande and Vlora.

AIR TRAVEL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWITZERLAND

AU161603 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 16 (ATA) -- The agreement between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation on Civil Air Transport was signed in Tirana. The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the chairman of the branch of the relations with foreign countries at the Ministry of Communications, Leonard Zisi, and for the Swiss side by Dr. Ernst Aebi, chief of the sector of air transport and international relations at the Federal Office of Civil Transport. On the basis of the agreement, the service of Zurich-Tirana airline and vice-versa will begin soon

CONDOLENCES PRESENTED ON DEATH OF SWEDEN'S PALME

Markov, Khristov Express Sympathy

AU062111 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgara 5 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] On the occasion of the tragic death of Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden, Stoyan Markov and Emil Khristo, as well as Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, deputy ministers, high-ranking officials of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, presented their most profound condolences and sincere sympathy to Oke Theodor Berg, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sweden to our country. They signed the condolence book, which read:

"Known as a distinguished leader of the government and of the Social Democratic Workers Party in Sweden, which he headed for a long time, Olof Palme actively contributed to the consolidation of peace and international security, to disarmament, and to the development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Sweden."

Condolences were also expressed by leaders and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country.

Filipov Leaves for Funeral

AU141741 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, left for Stockholm, where he will take part in the funeral ceremony for Mr. Olof Palme, ex-prime minister of Sweden.

Filipov Returns

AU162058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] On 16 March Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Stockholm, where he took part in the mourning ceremony related to the funeral of Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister. At Sofia airport Comrade Grisha Filipov was greeted by Comrade Stoyan Markov, deputy ministers, and other officials.

BTA REPORTS ON RESULTS OF MLADENOV TALKS IN IRAN

AU141141 Sofia BTA in English 2200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tehran, March 13 (BTA special correspondent) -- This afternoon the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Iran completed their official talks here.

The Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, and his Iranian counterpart, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, analysed the present-day international situation, which is strained as a result of the arms race run by imperialism especially in the nuclear field. It was stressed that the nuclear was threat is still impending not only over individual states but over all peoples on the planet.

This comes to suggest that the struggle against this threat should engage all peace-loving forces and governments.

Mr Petur Mladenov set forth Bulgaria's positions on the state and prospects of the international situation today. He produced detailed arguments to rationalize the peaceloving and constructive proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The Bulgarian foreign minister said that the latest foreign political initiatives of the U.S.S.R. constitute a comprehensive, radical and realistic programme for a u-turn in international relations to the benefit of peace, detente and cooperation. The firm conviction was expressed that no measures for disarmament on earth would be effective without a prevention of outer space militarisation.

Minister Velayati briefed his Bulgarian counterpart on the relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran with its neighbouring countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov elaborated the peaceloving foreign political line of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and more specifically her constructive Balkan policies. He pointed to their invariable goal: the establishment of an atmosphere of good-neighbourliness, confidence and understanding.

He devoted special attention to the initiatives advanced by State Council President Todor Zhivkov in this respect and especially to the suggestions on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, as well as on the Balkan states signing bilateral agreements including a good-neighbour relations code.

The two ministers proceeded to consider the situation in a number of hot spots of tensions in the world, such as the Near and the Middle East.

Mr Mladenov and his foreign minister colleague touched on the Iran-Iraq conflict, and each of them set forth the familiar positions of their respective governments.

The two ministers condemned the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa and its aggressive actions against neighbouring independent countries. They stressed the need for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia.

The discussion of all these matters brought into evidence a number of common or similar views which Bulgaria and Iran take of questions concerning the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

Later on Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov conferred with Hojjat ol Eslam 'Ali Akar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (the parliament) of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

They arrived at the conclusion that Bulgaro-Iranian relations are undergoing an upgrade development and stressed the importance of an activation of interparliamentary contacts for the further promotion of these relations.

Iran's Foreign Minister Dr Velayati told the special BTA correspondent that Mr Petur Mladenov's visit to Iran had been very successful. The talks were held in a spirit of fine understanding, Dr Velayati said, and he emphasised that following the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, Bulgaro-Iranian relations have been developing in depth and scope.

MLADENOV IN NETHERLANDS TOASTS EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

AU141644 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 86 p 7

[Veselin Markov, special BTA correspondent, report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner given in his honor in The Hague on 4 March 1986]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, proposed a toast in which he pointed out the joint evaluation made during the bilateral talks in The Hague and the common satisfaction expressed in connection with the fact that the balance of relations between Bulgaria and the Netherlands is positive and that the future prospects for these relations are good. Petur Mladenov drew attention to the fact that a certain ascending trend is felt in the political contacts between the two countries and he described the bilateral economic cooperation between them as positive. This cooperation must be further developed by more updated and efficient forms, given the present-day conditions of the scientific-technological revolution, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out. Petur Mladenov noted that the state of cultural exchange is very satisfactory.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stated: Our meeting is taking place in a period which is particularly complicated and decisive for the fate of mankind. This is a period in which we can by no means describe the danger of nuclear conflict as a thing of the past, but at the same time, this is a period in which the opportunity exists for us to proceed in a correct direction. The Soviet-American meeting in Geneva inspired us with hope. Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986 is a source of optimism. This declaration contained a radical, courageous, and realistic program for peace in Europe and throughout the world. The program represents a solid basis for a sensible and sincere dialogue, which thanks to goodwill and a constructive spirit, is likely to produce those positive results which are awaited by all mankind.

Petur Mladenov quoted in this connection Comrade Todor Zhivkov's statement that "The world is saturated with words, it is longing for deeds."

In dwelling on the necessity for prompt and efficient disarmament measures, particularly in the nuclear sphere, Petur MLadenov declared: "Disarmament on earth cannot be achieved, as long as plans for the militarization of space exist -- this is a tremendous, new menace threatening mankind and life itself." These plans, which are called the Strategic Defense Initiative, "star wars," or "space shields" are described with the allegedly innocent term of "defense". In this context, Petur Mladenov quoted a statement by Erasmus of Rotterdam, who said that "every vice is even more aggravated by efforts to conceal it behind a mask of virtue."

We are living in Europe, a continent which has greatly contributed to the development of mankind, and which at the same time, has lived through many horrors, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs further said. Despite the fact that every nation has its own peculiar character and its own peculiar traits, we are united by numerous common facts. We share the same continent which we call our home. For the sake of our own continent which we call our home. For the sake of our own survival, we must prevent htis common home of ours from being destroyed by an explosion from the inside, or by a devastating strike from above. For the sake of our own rescue, for the sake of security, mutual confidence, and cooperation, we must work together, we must learn how to think and act in a new manner. This is the meaning of the East-West dialogue, of which the dialogue between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a part.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON BALKAN POLICY

AU130947 Sofia BTA in English 1147 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA) -- "The main goal which Bulgaria pursues in her relations with the Balkan states is the maintenance of peace, building confidence and security, the maintenance and the promotion of good-neighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans." This premise, taken from the foreign policy section in the draft theses of the 13th BCP Congress, is the point of departure for an extensive article by Mr Ivan Grozev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, which appears in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The author undertakes a detailed analysis of the current situation in the Balkans and of Bulgaria's peaceloving policy in this region.

The situation in the Balkans remains comparatively stable and calm despite the stepped up attempts by imperialism and the reaction to undermine confidence and to generate tensions between the individual Balkan countries. The positive experience of good-neighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation amassed in the past has proved stronger than the line of confrontation pursued by the arch reationary militaristic forces, and than the historical encoumbrances in the relations which in the past have led to open hostilities among the Balkan states. The Balkans did not go unaffected by the exacerbation of international relations at the end of the 70s and in the first half of the 80s as a result of the line of confrontation adopted by imperialism and above all by the U.S., the article says. Seeking to strengthen their positions and to erode the influence of the peaceloving forces, the U.S. and NATO have stepped up their pressure over various countries in the region. Rude political blackmail, combined with economic and military "aid", in all sorts of "sanctions" and propaganda campaings in the spirit of "psychological warefare": The aggressive imperialist circles have taken up all these methods in their arsenal.

In his article Mr Ivan Grozev arrives at the conclusion that thanks to the upgraded strength, power and influence of the overall peaceloving potential in the world and especially of the consistently peaceful and constructive policy pursued by the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist community countries, the positive trends from the 70s have proved definitely enduring in the Balkans. What is more, unlike the "cold war" period, the current aggravation of the international situation did not result in a drastic deterioration and exacerbation of the situation in the region. Influential political forces in most Balkan countries did not subscribe to the aggressive rhetoric of the "neocrusaders", they did not follow the pattern set in the "cold war" years, the author points out. He stresses the fact that the Balkan peoples are objectively interested in a peaceful socio-economic development as a way to overcome the relative backwardness of the region. Along with the socialist countries and the communists parties, detente was promoted by social democratic and bourgeois liberal parties, by democratic movements and above all the peace movement, by realistically minded politicians, prominent scholars and artists, by millions of workers and peasants.

Bulgaria's deputy foreign minister quotes the clear and principled position of Bulgaria on this question as formulated in the draft theses of the 13th BCP Congress: Bulgaria will persevere in "her contribution to the preservation of the climate of understanding on the peninsula, to political dialogue on a regular basis, including one at the summit level, to the realization of the initiatives on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, for signing wide-ranging bilateral agreements with the Balkan countries, including a Good-neighbour relations code."

DZHUROV ATTENDS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU061508 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] A festive evening was held at the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia last night to mark the 108th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke. The evening was organized by the Ministry of National Defense and by the Main Political Administration of the People's Army.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, as well as Colonel General Velko Panlin, head of the "Social and National Security" department of the BCP Central Committee, and deputy ministers of national defense, generals, officers, soldiers, and numerous citizens attended the meeting.

Aleksaner Zvartsev, reporesentative of the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the festive celebration.

The audience heard with great interest of the performance of the "Sofia" vocal quartet from the Bulgarian People's Army Song and Dance Group, which performed songs such as "The Sun Is Setting," "The Wind Is Blowing and the Balkan Mountain Is Moaning," as well as "The Hanging of Vasil Levski,' "The Song of the Panagyurishte Rebels," and others.

The guests attending the festive evening warmly applauded the performance of the brass band from the "Todor Kableshkov" military transportation school, conducted by Khristo Tonev, as well as the performance of the Meritorious Artists Ivan Tonev, Radka Aleksieva, and others.

Excerpts from the documentary film: "Welcome Brothers" were shown.

PROFESSOR COMMENTS ON CEMA STRATEGY, POLICY

AU132139 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Prof Dr Kamen Lozanov: "Strategic Policy of the Socialist Community"]

[Excerpts] The objective development of the worldwide socialist system and of the scientific-technological revolution has marked with great insistence the necessity of raising the CEMA member-countries' integration to a qualitatively new level. This, in most general terms, determines the decisions of the Moscow summit meeting of CEMA member-countries held in 1984 and devoted to the development of a coordinated economic and scientific-technological policy among the respective member-countries.

The adoption by the CEMA member-countries of a coordinated and uniform program is not an accidental phenomenon. Of course, elements of such activities have also existed in the past. The new element, however, which characterizes the strategic development of the socialist system, lies in the unification of the individual elements and in the uniform, well-organized system. The question at issue is a common chief path of development, which at the first stage includes the coordination of individual branches of production and of individual goods, and subsequently also encompasses the activities of the national economic complexes of individual countries as a whole, with the long-term goal of building up a uniform, interstate economic complex in the future.

The methodological foundations of the present-day strategic line were developed as early as the time of V.I. Lenin, who considered the strategic goal of socialism as "the construction of a worldwide socialist economy," as the "merging of individual nations and their economies in a uniform, worldwide communist complex." This is where Lenin actually saw the universally valid meaning of Marxism-Leninism. As a matter of fact, this is also the essential meaning of the global strategy of worldwide socialism. The present-day integration measures of the CEMA member-countries, including the adoption of the policy of coordination, is actually following the strategic trends mapped out by Lenin. This is an objective necessity and an inevitability.

The adoption of a strategic line toward a coordinated and uniform policy is based on the objective necessity of the further development of worldwide socialism, on the natural trend toward the internationlization of the entire economic life with the CEMA framework. This trend was imposed by CEMA's objective needs to make optimal use of the tremendous advantages of the socialist system at the service of the national, as well as of the international goals and interests of its individual member-countries.

The strategic line of the CEMA member-countries was dictated by certain worldwide trends, the most important of which are the changes in the technical and technological sectors, as well as in the sector of basic energy sources. The prognoses are that after 1990 the worldwide oil deposits will begin to diminish, and the same applies to coal deposits, but the new energy sources, such as solar evergy, wind power, geothermal power sources, the production of synthetic oil and gas, as well as the energy of volcanic and earthquake areas, the sea and ocean tides, and others, will be increasingly developed. Nuclear power will develop at particularly high rates of speed, and the same applies to the production of synthetic hydrocarbons. This, however, demands the use of modern technical equipment and technologies, the purchase of expensive licenses and know-how: it demands a tremendous amount of work in scientific research and design engineering, a highly trained cadres' potential, precise laboratories, updated information, and meteorological equipment. In addition to this, environmental protection must be preserved; pipeline, ocean, and even space transportation must be developed. This is hardly within the potential of individual countries, even taking into consideration their national needs only.

As to the implementation of such projects, the CEMA member-countries have at their disposal not only the necessary scientific-technical potential, but also the material-technical potential. Although occupying only 19 percent of the world's territory and representing only 10 percent of the world's population, they still produce about one-fifth of the world's national income, of electric power, and of agricultural goods; they produce one-third of the world's industrial output.

The CEMA member-countries are well aware of the necessity of adopting a joint strategic line. As early as at the 26th CPSU Congress in 1981 it was declared that the "coordination of plans must be complemented by a comprehensive coordination of economic policy." At the 33d CEMA session in 1979, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out: "The question of developing a coordinated economic strategy and policy is very topical." It is in this spirit and on this basis, that the documents for the forthcoming BCP congress and for the congresses of the other parties in the fraternal countries are being prepared.

The adopted trend toward a uniform strategy and tactics will continue in the future to determine the development of our entire socioeconomic and sociopolitical life; it will affect the foundation and the superstructure; it will affect the national and international aspects the CEMA member-countries' activities.

LENART ADDRESSES CPSL CONGRESS 13 MARCH

LD132119 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the CPSL Congress in Bratislava -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed Comrade Husak. The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee made a decision about convening and about the content preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Annual member meetings and party conference in Slovakia showed convincingly that communists welcomed the convening of the congress with great working and political activity. The documents: The Draft of the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in 1986-1990, and the Draft of Amendment of the Statutes of the CPCZ were a stimulating impulse.

A critical approach to the achieved results, responsible choice of delegates, high working activity, initiative and political responsibility characterize the general atmosphere of our congress with which the preparations of the 17th CPCZ Congress are culminating in Slovakia.

The delegates to the congress have received a written report of the CPSL Central Committee about the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL Congress, and the information about the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the Slovak SR in 1986-1990. They contain, along with the report, an overall assessment of our work, of achieved results and also our intentions for the subsequent period.

On the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ we realize even more profoundly that the great socialist work that was created by the generations of the working peoples of our nations and nationalities under the leadership of the CPCZ obliges us to improve it further and develop it comprehensively and speedily.

The policy of the CPSU and in particular the significant documents of its 27th congress, are a rich source of inspiration for us in this effort. We find in those documents theoretical and practical stimuli also for drafting and fulfilling our own tasks. We see in them a creative application of Marxist-Leninist teaching today. We are inspired by the innovative and systematic approach of Soviet communists to the tackling of political, ideological-education, social, economic, and scientific-technical problems and by their energetic striving for the unity of words and actions.

Lenin's party and the Soviet state are consistently guided in their foreign policy by the principles of peaceful coexistence of the countries with different social system. Along with the whole socialist community they are the main guarantee of the world peace. We express a conviction that the Soviet Communists will, as always, honorably cope with their tasks. We wish our Soviet brothers full success in the implementation of the courageous goals of the grand program and the other resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. [applause]

Faithful to the principles of socialist internationalism we will also actively contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the countries of the socialist community, to the expansion of mutual relations of fraternal cooperation. The Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries up to the year 2000 is an expression of orientation toward the higher quality of these relations. In the interest of the further growth of social, economic and defense potential of the socialist community and in the interest of comprehensive development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic we want to take an efficient part in the implementation of this excellent project.

We are fully aware that the future flourishing of Slovakia in socialist Czechoslovakia depends on the party and its ability to gain, organize and lead the working people. Comrades. The CPSL Central Committee and its bodies mobilized the effort of the working people to implement the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolutions of the CPSL Congress in all areas of the life of society. In the center of attention of the work of the party were tasks connected with the change of the national economy and the whole society to the path of intensive development, and acceleration of scientific-technical progress in practice. The CPSL Central Committee directed its activity to the fulfillment of tasks linked directly with the daily life and work of the people. In securing the social and economic development we could reliably lean in particular on the cooperation of Czechoslovakia with the USSR and the other countries of the CEMA. The economic potential of the socialist community in the world is growing from year to year.

The CEMA countries, in which about 10 percent of the world's population lives, create about one-quarter of the world's national product, one-third of its industrial and one-fifth of its agricultural production, and possess almost one-third of its scientific and technical potential. In cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, we in Czechoslovakia and Slovakia have achieved positive results, which we are today weighing up. It is with a sense of responsibility too that we recall the part we have played in the development so far, and especially in the advancement of the whole of society. The results our country has achieved in the recent period fill us with self-confidence. Our economic might is growing; in the last 15 years we have seen an increase in gross national product of 80 percent, in industrial production of 95 percent, and in agricultural production of 34 percent. In this period Slovakia's national income has more than doubled, industrial production has grown by 2 and 1/2 times, and agricultural production has grown by one-third.

The results achieved confirm once again our conviction that the dynamic growth of the unified Czechoslovak economy has been, and still is, the basis for the rapid advancement of the Slovak economy; and vice-versa, the upward trend of the Slovak economy has contributed at the same time to strengthening the economic potential of the Czechoslovak SR.

The CPSL Central Committee has directed and guided the party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations to fulfill the tasks of our economic development in such a way as to increase gradually the rate of return of the investments of the unified economy in the development of Slovakia. Since the 14th CPCZ Congress, Slovakia's share in the growth of national income of the Czechoslovak SR has increased. This shows that the funds invested in the development of Slovakia are producting an ever-increasing effect for the benefit of the prosperity of the whole state. Industry, agriculture and other sectors are accounting for an ever-increasing share in the increase of assets. The Slovak SR's share in Czechoslovak industrial production has grown from 24.5 percent in 1970 to 30.2 percent in 1985, with Slovakia accounting for 28.3 percent of the Czechoslovak rate of employment.

At the same time there has been an increase in the part played by sectors which are crucial to technological progress -- namely engineering, electrical engineering, the power and chemical industries -- in the overall value of industrial production in the Slovak SR from 41.7 percent in 1970 to 50.4 percent in 1985.

Our workers and technicians have mastered new production programs, such as the production of equipment for nuclear power engineering at the SEZ [Slovak Electrical Engineering] works in Timace, the production of machinery for road building, construction and earthworks and hydraulic plant at the ZTS [Heavy Engineering] works, the production of electronic components at the Tesla plant in Piestany, the production of computers at the SVT [Computer Equipment] works, the production of industrial robots at the VUKOV plant and other enterprises, the production of new kinds of bearings at the roller-bearing works, and many others. The power-engineering infrastructure has been substantially boosted; new hydroelectric power stations have been built in Liptovska Mara, Ruzin, Cierny Vah and Kralova nad Vahom. We have built the nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice. The production of electricity from nuclear fuel today accounts for more than 40 percent of the electricity generated in Slovakia. Our miners have coped creditably with their coal extraction tasks even in complicated geological mining conditions. The construction of additional gas pipelines and the advantageous purchase of natural gas from the Soviet Union have made it possible to increase supplies of gas for chemical processing, and to strengthen the power-generation infrastructure. The construction of underground gas reservoirs has improved supplies for industrial and domestic consumers in the winter period. In the chemical industry new technologies have been introduced, such as petrochemicals in Bratislava, and the production of synthetic fibers. The production of tires, plastics, motor fuel and motor lubricants has been expanded. In the timber industry new capacity for the production of furniture has been provided, as well as new building materials. We have built a modern pulp mill at Ruzomberok, and refurbished other pulp mills. In light industry there has been a marked expansion in the production of footwear, textiles, clothing, and knitwear, and the production of fiberglass goods has been initiated.

Our agricultural workers have considerably contributed to the increase of our self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, the stabilization of the domestic market and the smooth supply to the population. Employment in the Slovak SR has increased by 20 percent and achieved the figure of 2.4 million people. The economic base of the production and non-production sphere in Slovakia has been strengthened considerably. The value of basic means has increased from Kcs 377 billion in 1970 to Kcs 957 billion in 1985; this represents 30.2 percent of the share of the state fund. The share of the production basic means in the Slovak SR in the statewide fund represents 30.9 percent, including in machinery 29.7 percent, if compared with 24.8 percent in 1970. In the scientific-research base in Slovakia more than 56,000 people are engaged, which is almost double the number compared to 1970; this represents 29.5 percent of the state base. The share of the economy of the Slovak SR in the Czechoslovak participation in the international division of labor, above all, in the economic cooperation with the Soviet Union has also increased.

The economic rise has enabled us to increase and perfect further the living standards of the population. The personal consumption has increased by 1.6 times and the wage incomes of the population have doubled. The educational level and qualification has been increased, and we have started a more modern education-training system. The housing conditions have been improved -- over 15 years in Slovakia, 625,000 new apartments have been built, in which almost 40 percent of the population live.

The network and facilities of services have been broadened. In the health services, 13,000 beds have been added to hospital care, care for the old people has been improved, the care for families with small children and working mothers has been improved. Important measures in the pension sphere have been implemented. This social and economic development has been possible only thanks to the socialist planned economy and the utilization of the great advantages of socialism. It is the work of the active participation and the great effort of the working class, the cooperative farmers, intelligentsia and other workers. All those who have contributed deserve recognition and warm thanks. [applause]

We have achieved progress thanks to the strengthening and development of the Czechoslovak economy as a united unit; we have achieved this also by the more and more close fraternal cooperation and comradely help of the Czech working class, its technicians, scientists and other specialists whom we thank sincerely. [applause] It is also the result of the deepening cooperation of the Czechoslovak SR with CEMA countries, the testimony of the fraternal understanding and selfless help of the Soviet Union and its people which we appreciate highly. [applause] We do not forget that, above all, thanks to the Soviet Union, we have been able to work and live in peace. This development we have achieved thanks to the correct policy of the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Husak, by the great care of the government of the Czechoslovak SR and the Federal Assembly. [applause]

Comrades, while emphasizing the positive results, it does not mean that we do not see these aspects of our activity which were slowing down the economic and therefore also social development. They were openly analyzed at the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses and the CPSL Congresses in 1976 and 1981. However, in our party, state and economic bodies we have been solving in a detailed way the newly rising problems which have, together with the more demanding domestic needs and complex foreign conditions, made the implementation of the party policy targets at the beginning of the 7th 5-Year Plan more difficult. The effective mobilization of the creative forces, as requested by the CPCZ Central Committee in 1983, has kindled the activity inside the party and in the state and economic bodies as well as in social organizations. It caused a wave of initiative of working people which resulted in the renewal of growth. By gradual implementation of the structural changes, by improved economization and adding to the value of raw materials, energy and fuels and by the increased export activity, the internal reserves have been set in motion. The 4 percent average pace of creation of national income in the last 3 years of the 7th 5-Year Plan was already higher than that set by the resolution of the CPSL Congress for 1981-1985. During the whole 5-year plan gross national income has grown by 14 percent and its contribution to all-state creation has increased from 29 percent in 1980 to 30.3 percent in 1985.

Industry and agriculture have contributed significantly to the all-state increment of production in the 7th 5-Year Plan. The processing industry, especially engineering and electronics, where production grew by almost 50 percent, were developing. We have also advanced in structural changes, notably in the chemical industry. We have been adding value more thoughtfully to timber and raw materials produced by agriculture. The production of power by nuclear and hydropower stations has also grown. In the 7th 5-Year Plan in comparison to the previous one, the farmers increased plant production by 12.9 percent and animal husbandry by 7.8 percent, and achieved the highest cereal yields per hectare to date. Further on, they increased the self-sufficiency in production of foodstuffs and strengthened the internal proportion of the development of this branch. Thanks to the improved work in the last 3 years of the 5-year plan, material-intensity per production unit has been reduced and the relations in the growth of creation of social product and national income have been changed. The share of national income from the social product has grown from 40.7 percent in 1980 to 41.8 percent in 1985. This initial success is strengthening our conviction that the aims in the intensification of the economy are not only unavoidable, but also realistic.

Although we fulfilled the volume indicators and advanced forward in some qualitative indicators, we remained debtors in such cardinal tasks as the growth of quality, productivity and efficiency of international exchange. Therefore there are many problems which have to be mastered.

Scientific and technological progress has not yet become a focal point of management both in the centre and in the sphere of financial autonomy. The structures of management have so far not been utilizing in a more pronounced way the advantages of the international division of labor, notably in research and development, in cooperation and specialization. They are not achieving the necessary utilization and higher concentration of forces and the assets of the scientific and research base in the interest of higher efficiency. Many investors and suppliers are putting new production capacities on stream belatedly. Unfinished construction has been reduced by 7 percent only, instead of the task set by the congress to reduce it by approximately one-third. Equally, the strategic line for the increase of the efficiency of production is being implemented in specific periods and in certain sections of the economy only slowly and with differing results. There are enterprises and production-economic units which understood the sense of efforts aimed at the growth of efficiency and are purposefully increasing the profitability of production and output. The result is the growth of profitability, measures as a ratio between adjusted profit and production costs, in the state economic organizations from 4.75 percent in 1980 to 7.81 percent in 1985, while the profit for the 7th 5-Year Plan was in excess of Kcs 112 billions. It proves that the possibilities and conditions for the growth of efficiency exist. In places where a responsible, resourceful and creative approach as adopted, people master successfully even the most demanding tasks. For instance in (ZDA) Partyzanske, profitability is reaching 11 percent; Bratisalva's George Dimitrov Chemical Works almost 12 percent; in (JST Sturovo) 14 percent; in Kloplach Tmava it is even higher. However, it is not possible to close our eyes to the reality that despite the efforts for efficiency, it is mediocrity which continues to prevail at the majority of producers and there are plants and enterprises working at a loss. Thirty to 40 enterprises in all the branches managed by the Ministries of Industry, Construction Industry, Agriculture and Food of the Slovak SR have been working in each year of the 7th 5-Year Plan at a loss, of which the total for the 5-year plan was almost Kcs 8 billion. It is necessary to say that despite the effect exerted by certain factors outside the sphere of production, for instance, higher price of rare fuels and their share, the main causes of this undesirable state -- and they are also a way out of this state -- are in the hands of the managerial workers in the sectors, production-economic units and enterprises. All of us, and mainly the responsible management workers, have to realize that the economy in Slovakia can advance only with accelerated growth of efficiency, profitability, and with thorough utilization of the intensification factors.

Esteemed delegates. In the past period the party has gained rich experiences in the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program, in the challenging internal and external conditions of development. This justifies setting bold tasks for the future period. This is the new quality of further advancement. This envisions a rise in all spheres of our life, and above all, the economy. This is why the CPCZ Central Committee and Comrade Husak personally stress so much the necessity of the acceleration of intensification of the economy, the increase of the influence of science in production, and the need to achieve a high tempo of techmical innovation, dynamic structural changes and to solve more flexibly social problems in working teams. The CPCZ Central Committee in the pre-congress period paid priority attention to working out a strategy of economic and social development. It submitted for discussion a challenging, but at the same time, realistic program of acceleration of the economic and social development in the 8th 5-Year Plan, looking to the year 2000.

The CPSL Central Committee and the government of the Slovak SR have participated actively in the creation of the draft of the main directions of development. District and regional conference primary party organizations, National Front organizations and numerous working teams, with support and with constructive comments, accept this program. The main aim of the program is to constantly increase the population's living standard, to satisfy both material and spiritual needs of the population at a qualitative higher level, to strengthen both living and social certainties and to create more and more favorable conditions for man's harmonious development, for his specialized and spiritual growth. In this regard, we also have to accelerate the modernization of products and production, to utilize science and technology in a new way, to resolutely implement progressive structural changes and also to strenghen the defense ability of the republic and the socialist community. All this requires considerable means which can also be gained by a faster and more efficient development of the economy, by the higher creation of the national income. This correct requirement has not found the necessary support everywhere: resorts and production-economic units in Slovakia reckoned approximately with only 3.4 percent growth of the national income annually and thus did not fulfill the aims of accelerating the intensification and increasing the efficiency required by the CPCZ Central Committee.

We will not analyze the causes of such approaches. After thorough analysis, the party leadership has arrived at the conclusion that it is possible and necessary to increase national income by 3.5 percent annually, which in the final year of the 5-year plan is by 18 to 19 percent more on a statewide scale. Thus, in the Slovak SR, we have to achieve an annual growth of 4.2 to 4.5 percent in order to reach 23 to 25 percent in 1990, if compared with 1985. This approach proceeds from the responsibility of communists, working people of Slovakia, for the active development of the united Czechoslovak economy, and continues in all that is positive which we have achieved in the economy and the entire society.

I would like to stress that the challenging character of the time, the greatness of tasks which we set ourselves in the economy are characterized by the fact that the growth of the national income is to exceed considerably the growth of industrial production in the current 5-year plan. This is, comrades, a qualitatively new phenomenon in the era of the building of socialism in Slovakia. You see, the national income is to increase three times faster than consumption, and this envisions the achievement of unprecedented progress in the utilization of energy, materials and raw materials. We have to proceed from this in our work; from this we have to draw conclusions for criteria and demands for thought, activity and deeds.

When we ask the question: where to look for reserves, and further possibilities for the dynamic growth of resources, we stress that this is above all in the increase of quality, in its broadest sense, as the characteristic festure of a society of developing socialism.

What is involved is a higher quality of relations between the social classes, nations and nationalities, between the branches and collectives, higher quality of management, higher qualification, higher degree of planning, higher degree of awareness of people. And, naturally, what is also involved, is quality of production, products and services. To put it simply: the need for better quality is an intrinsic interest of all working people. We know how much the demand for better quality products with better and novel utility features is growing on the domestic market. A high measure of quality is a condition for a successful modernization of the material-technical base. The quality and technical standard of our production is also the determining conditions for their successful application in the fierce international competition.

Faced with the above facts we must say to ourselves openly that in spite of the fact that in the last 5-year plan the proportion of production of high technical economic parameters grew from 7.8 percent to 17 percent of total production, we cannot be satisfied with the existing situation in Slovakia. Different industries vary greatly: the proportion in chemistry is 35 percent while in the enterprises of machinery production and the electrical engineering industry it is only slightly above 10 percent. In the previous prevailing average quality of production, which is reflected also in the prices we get for them on foreign markets, we have a great potential source of better satisfaction of the needs for the creation of national income. We cannot afford the luxury of producing average products from the material we have procured at a high cost. Therefore, we consider the improvement of technical-economic standard of products to be one of the cardinal tasks, and we present it as such to the communists in the government, in sectors of production, in the production-economic units, in research institutes, in cooperatives, and in all spheres and every workplace. It is necessary to manage, plan, organize and stimulate production in such a way as to achieve in this 5-year plan at least a 25 percent proportion of the goods of high technical and economic parameters. We are convinced that we are able to do this. The examples of the working people from the Slovnaft enterprise and Dimiatrov chemical enterprise in Bratislava, from Chemko in Strazske and Duslo in Sala, whose proportion of best quality production ranges between 33 and 73 percent, confirm this. We ought to follow this desirable trend, in particular in the mass production of consumer goods, and also in the production of sheet metal, chemical fibers, construction materials and other spheres.

We ask senior managerial workers to apply more consistently the comprehensive systems of quality management and prepare themselves responsibly for the exacting conditions which will result from principles of improving the quality of management and from the new law on state testing. In this spirit the initiative and responsibility of working people ought to be stimulated, their feeling of pride in their plant and its products, in the good name of our socialist homeland ought to be reinforced.

Innovation of products and technologies are an important source of the economy's intensification. We value the progress which we have achieved in last few years, but we still do not make sufficient use of this source. The cycle of innovation is unreasonably long.

In the individual years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, innovative products formed approximately 4.5 percent of the value of produced goods. A large proportion of these new products comprise only the simplest changes without a substantial improvement of their quality and utility features. Only a tiny proportion of products could be placed in the highest innovation series. All this leads to the inevitability of radical changes of this state of affairs by enterprises and research institutes, and that they should react swiftly to the new and changing needs of the society. The examples from the production economic unit (?ZDS), (?ZDL), (?Slovchemia) and others show that where the results of domestic research is relied on and the findings of world science is also used with courage, where scientific-technical cooperation is entered upon, purchases of licences are utilized, fitting conditions are created for keeping up with the world.

We closely link our effort to achieve higher efficiency and faster creation of resources with the structural changes in the economy. We must support even more purposefully and firmly the advancement of those spheres and programs which are connected with the high utilization of creative work, of scientific findings and human skills and which bring the maximum socioeconomic effect. What is involved is to make a fuller advancement, more penetrating utilization and application of electronization, of automatization, of nuclear processes, of nuclear power production, of low-scale chemistry, production of new materials, biotechnology and others.

These structural changes must become the content of the plans for the advancement of sectors, of production-economic units and enterprises. We are aware that it is impossible to achieve significant progress in the quality of innovation, in the structural changes without a firm application of the findings of science and technology in practice. Therefore, on the basis of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development, in Slovakia we must grade the creative and implementation ability of organizations in the whole complex of research production application.

The challenging tasks can only be solved with intensive linking of Czechoslovakia, and in its framework Slovakia, with the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Countries up to the Year 2000. Our share has to be reflected in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and solved responsibly, in a timely manner and in required parameters. We have to be constantly ready for a fast utilization of results achieved by the implementation of the program, and this in the pre-production stages, investment plans, in production and qualification of the people. An exceptional initiative has to be shown, we have to do everything possible for Slovakia's share in the Czechoslovak participation in the fulfillment of the comprehensive program to correspond to the maximum utilization of its economic and human potential. The active approach to this task has to become the most decisive criterion in the assessment of people, in particular leading and management workers. It is not possible to consider anyone to be a good management worker, be it in any post, if he does not understand the meaning and goals of new measures contained in the comprehensive program, and does nothing or only very little for their implementation. This is in our own interest, and in the interest of the development of the entire socialist community.

In harmony with tasks which proceed from the comprehensive program, we also have to change the structure of the our research-development base with the aim of strengthening it for integrated orientation. This is why we will create better conditions, and at the same time require that contributions from the realized production of state and economic tasks, and scientific technical progress contribute more significantly to the intensification and the growth of efficiency. From the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, the Slovak Planning Commission, ministries and other central bodies, from workplaces of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, high schools and also from departments of the CPSL Central Committee, we expect them to show in this respect higher demands, foresight, initiative and organizational abilities.

The resolution on accelerating the qualitative rebuilding of the production forces which are represented by the new generation of machines, products and technologies is not possible without a high level of basic research. We can say that in the required direction the activity of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and high schools is beginning to proceed. But (?progress) is still slow. We have not yet been able to utilize fully their large research potential and focus it even more at the solution of key tasks of social practice. It is thus necessary, besides the provision of cadres, to pay greater attention to equipping the Slovak Academy of Sciences and high schools with modern instruments and computer technology. It is necessary to create better conditions for spheres of science from which we expect revolutionary contributions to the process of intensification. We have to put emphasis above all on natural and technical sciences, above all mathematics, cybernetics, physics, biology and genetics which will accelerate the solution of the information-management system of robotics, the computer technology of the new generation, the development of new materials, biotechnologies, and other progressive technologies and production.

I would like, however, to stress that the acceleration of research and the implementation of its results requires that we, according to experiences of scientific and research organizations in the Soviet Union, more boldly and more broadly implement progressive forms of linking science with production. Our experiences in the work of research-production units and scientific-production associations show that this is a correct path. We can see this in the results of the Vukov enterprise in Presov, the Guma works in Nove Mesto and Vahom, the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, and high schools. And thus, it is difficult to understand why red tape hinders this link which bridges the barriers between research and production. There is a need to put an end to this and strengthen significantly the implementation base of science and research. This also concerns the research and production economic activity of high schools which allows a link between science and practice, gives students the opportunity to test gained knowledge and to utilize the spiritual potential of high school in the solution of problems.

Because the importance of scientific-technical information is growing fast, we have to overcome more resolutely the weak points in the work of information centers, to get the latest equipment and knowledge from world science quickly, from the most advanced foreign manufacturers; this requires, above all, a better utilization of information from the Moscow-Prague network. This means not to discover that which has already been discovered, not to develop that which has already been developed; we have to look around, to the world. We have to extend home information networks and link them with international ones. It is necessary for the ministries, production economic units and enterprises to pay greater attention to cadres, and material-technical provision for their information centers.

In the process of making the economy more efficient we must make better use of the creative initiative of the working people. It is inadmissible to trifle with the skill and efforts of the workers, farmers and technical intelligentsia: the implementation of only one-third of the approved inventions and only half of the improvement suggestions is a gross abuse of the initiative of the working people on the part of senior managers. In this respect we need greater commitment from public organizations, especially the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Youth Union, and the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society.

Comrades, one of the key areas in which there must be a more marked reflection of the results of scientific and technical progress is investment construction. The draft guidelines for our social and economic development stress that in investment construction we must make more urgent provision for the intensification of the regeneration process, and guide investment to projects which produce the greatest benefit. At the same time it is necessary to consistently promote the policy of raising the level of modernization and reconstruction of the production base. In this context I would like to point out that it is vital to overcome outdated yet still persistent views which hold that economic development can take place only through construction on green-field sites, and by building new production halls and buildings. This kind of extensive approach is now detrimental because it slows down the intensification process; even at the investment and planning stage, are demonstrably outdated and behind the times by world standards.

We do have examples of sensible and technologically-justified investment in progressive technologies which provide products and goods of a high technical and economic level, such as the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, or the pulp mill in Ruzomberok. We also have, however, many examples of the opposite kind where, instead of revenue, we obtain losses, such as the Bukoza plant in Vranov, or the chemical-pulp plant in Zilina.

We ask the Slovak Research, Development and Investment Planning Commission, the Slovak Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Czechoslovak State Bank, all those involved in expert decision making processes to apply high specialist standards in their assessment of development projects, taking into account our national economic strategy, to be strict and consistent toward investors and suppliers, but at the same time to speed up and simplify the whole authorization process. [applause] This also applies to imports for electronics and new technologies for science. It is thus necessary to improve cooperation between the Slovak and the State Research, Development and Investment Planning Commission.

We know from first hand experience what an important role in the whole investment process the time factor plays. Every project handed over promptly and to the required standard of quality benefits society. We have examples which show that where there is good cooperation between the investor, planner and supplier, we are able to complete construction projects on schedule, to the planned specifications, and thereby enable smooth production to be started promptly. We have achieved this in investment projects such as the reconstruction of the blast furnaces Number 1 and 2 at the VSZ [East Slovak Ironworks], the construction of the transit pipeline, the production of polypropylene at Slovnaft, or the production of antioxidant CD in the Duslo plant at Sala. For most construction projects, however, the average construction time is lengthy. The stipulated deadlines for the commissioning of capacity have not been met in 30 percent of projects, in many projects the budgeted expenditure had been exceeded, and the planned specifications have not been achieved. We can imagine what losses this causes and what repercussions it has on the domestic market, on exports and on cooperation relations. Therefore we must demand of all those involved in investment construction an active and responsible approach to their tasks -- an approach which will and must completely alter this situation.

The most important task is, above all, to reduce the level of unfinished projects, to reduce average construction times by 15-20 percent, and in certain sectors, except for fuel and power, by as much as 30 percent. Furthermore it is necessary to improve the investment mechanism, including improving responsibility for the quality of the whole process, and to link this with increased material incentive and responsibility for the quality of the whole process, and to link this with increased material incentive and responsibility on the part of contractors of construction projects and suppliers of equipment for shortening construction times and exceeding planned specifications.

We have stressed that in the interests of a faster and more effective creation of new resources we have to deepen our participation in the international division of labor, above all in the socialist economic integration which is vitally important for us. From this proceeds many tasks, which in the sense of the decision of the economic conference of CEMA member-countries at the top level in 1984, must be fulfilled unconditionally.

The successful joining of Slovakia, as part of the united Czechoslovak economy, in the international socialist integration requires the utilization to a greater extent of the advantage of cooperation and specialization from research to production. The necessary economic, organizational and legislative conditions for the development of direct contacts at the level of enterprises, research and design workplaces must be created. And there are in this respect -- let them be examples to us -- the Unified Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, which has been working successfully for 30 years. About 120 specialists from Czechoslovakia work there. It is the duty of the relevant (?bodies) to remove the unnecessary play-safe attitude and barriers which obstruct this objective process. It is necessary to pay more attention to the creation and activity of the joint association of enterprises and scientific-development places of work.

At present, the newly launched Czechoslovak-Soviet scientific-technical association Robot in Presov, the base laboratory of artificial intelligence attached to the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, as well as the recently established laboratory of our and Soviet scientists in the Research Institute of Livestock Production in Nitra, and others should not be left without followers. In the implementation of the economic policy of the party, cooperation with the Soviet Union is of fundamental importance to us. [applause] It is a stabilizing stimulative factor of development which helps to solve problems which are far-reaching and with long-term prospects. The task of research and production organizations of the Slovak SR is to safeguard and consistently fulfill pledges, and to utilize the results which proceed from the program of the long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The CPSL Central Committee stresses that all this effort has to be accompanied by exceptional attention and support from party bodies and organizations. It is necessary to strengthen the effective and proportional -- with the growth of social production -- participation of Slovakia in Czechoslovak foreign trade as a whole. In the structure of export it is necessary to increase the share of products with a higher level of utilization of national and highly creative work. In the interests of the results as a whole it is necessary to show greater initiative by our resorts, production-economic units and enterprises toward organizations of foreign trade and to perfect the forms and methods of their cooperation. Exceptional attention is needed toward the growing quality and the observation of contract terms in exports to the Soviet Union. Communists and other working people of the Slovak SR must not put up with the low efficiency of exports to non-socialist countries and deal with this as soon as possible. Our effort for higher quality, for the acceleration of innovation and structural changes for the fuller assertion of scientific-technical progress, all the economic activity must be reflected by higher efficiency and profitability. We in Slovakia face this task with a greater urgency, because, as I have already said, we are below the state average in profitability. Thus the CPSL Central Committee has ordered us to accelerate the tempo in the increase of profitability and end as soon as possible the losses of enterprises which this concerns. From its initiative and with the participation of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and high schools, specialists analyze causes of losses and prepare programs to increase productivity and efficiency. We consider it to be necessary, as a sequel to this effort, for the Slovak Planning Commission, the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, ministries, and general directorates to work out challenging programs of intensification, of removal of unjustified differences in the standard of efficiency and differences proceeding from differences of objective conditions.

In all branches, in production-economic units, enterprises and organizations, we must assert very purposefully and tirelessly the course toward maximum economizing and high efficiency in order for the profitability of production and services to be increased in the 5-year plan by approximately 80 percent. This requires the reduction of fuel consumption of the economy by 3 percent, metal consumption by 3.5 percent annually, and understand that expensive material and fuels have to be utilized correspondingly in high quality and progressive products.

Comrades, in summing up I would like to say that the big task that we are setting for ourselves in creating national income demands and will be demanding from all of us great, hard and exacting work, consciousness of true socialist managers who are thinking and acting in a courageous, revolutionary and innovative way with an awareness of great responsibility for their enterprises, collective farms, research institutes, for their socialist homeland. Through the implementation of the tasks, which are the outcome of the main guidelines of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia, we will, in Slovakia, contribute to further development of material production.

It is calculated that compared with the 7th 5-Year Plan, in the 8th 5-Year Plan industrial output will grow by 18-20 percent, construction industry output by 10-11 percent, and gross agricultural production by 8-9 percent. Specific data about directions of development of material production are outlined in the basic materials; therefore, with regard to saving time I will not go into detail. In the 8th 5-Year Plan we will also continue to develop individual territorial units in accordance with the needs of the society, to intensify the economy and to rationally utilize their natural and economic conditions. In this process it is necessary to synchronize economic and social viewpoints, territorial and branch interests and to take into account the specifics of individual regions.

The development of Bratislava is continuing to demand special attention, so that as a capital it can be an example of progress in all spheres for Slovakia. We built a vast production and technical base in Bratislava; a considerable part of scientific and technological, higher-educational and cultural potential of Slovakian functions here. This justifies the requirement for its position as the head of scientific-technological progress, structural changes in production, improvement of management, automation, in achieving high technological and economic parameters, in production quality but also in cultural life in environmental control and in the order as a whole. It is necessary to take these criteria as a base for further social and economic development of the town. The construction of 22,300 apartments and completion of complex housing amenities, above all in the Petrzalka district, is an important task. It is urgent to eliminate the lagging behind notably in providing health care establishments, to start up the construction of the university teaching hospital and to shorten construction times. Investors and suppliers ought to consider the building of the National Theater to be a great honor. There are many complaints about municipal transportation in the capital. We turn with great urgency to the management workers in the (Stucke) transport enterprise and at the town hall, to ask them to make an immediate effort to ensure order, comfort, discipline and better organization of traveling. It is necessary to give greater attention to the building of another bridge across the Danube, to end in 1992, and to the planning preparation of the expressway so that its construction begins in 1988; in doing this the experiences from building the Prague Metro are utilized.

In the East Slovak region, more than any other, we are expecting the greatest growth of inhabitants of a productive age. It is necessary to create conditions for the effective introduction of particularly qualified youth in the work environment. For the introduction of engineering production in the East Slovak metal works it is necessary to speed up the development of the electronics technology industry, in particular robot technologies, medical technology and specialized chemistry. Special attention must be given to the preparation of the nuclear power station in Kecerovce, to making the East Slovak lowland fertile, and the acceleration of the intensification of agriculture. Because the research and development base in the region is with regard to its extent the lowest in Slovakia, it is necessary to continue to strengthen it within the framework of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, universities and especially sectors in economic production units and enterprises. The problem of supplying drinking water must be solved by completing the Starina reservoir on time.

In the development of the Central Slovak region it is necessary to increase efforts for speeding up the modernization and automation of production processes, in particular in engineering and electronics enterprises. Thus it is expedient that the economic production units and enterprises build their own engineering workshops in a more intensive way, and also production processes for the production of automation components. This also applies to a marked strengthening of construction capacities, in particular in the districts of Povazska Bystrica, Martin and Zilina. Because the region is falling behind in providing paid services for the inhabitants, it is necessary to give particular attention to their development.

The stabilization of the population and the utilization of its growth call for the completion of the economic infrastructure of the districts of Rimavska Sobota and Lucenec. In the development of agriculture it is necessary to make better use of the natural conditions for live stock production, especially the rearing of beef cattle and sheep using one's own sources of bulk fodder.

In the production potential of the West Slovak region, agriculture continues to have a priority position. It is necessary to continue intensification and ecological optimization to utilize the production capacity of the land and to further increase it. It would be useful if the agrocomplex in Nitra showed initiative and based on good experiences, such as that of the cooperative association in Sala applying a crop system, to help on a large scale to make use of progressive methods in agriculture. It is necessary to be careful to ensure the recultivation of areas suitable for agricultural production and the return of the temporarily uncultivated land to its original purpose. The degree of the concentration of agricultural production and the ensuring that sources of drinking water are protected, above all in the Zitny Ostrov area warrant particular attention.

We must dedicate greater effort to the generating capacity of the nuclear power plant in Bohunice and the construction of lignite mines in Gbely. It is also necessary to ensure in the development of other industrial branches a marked growth in the manufacture of electronics componets in Tesla Piestany, modern medical equipment in Ghyrana and the further development of the research and manufacturing unit VUMA, to continue in the construction of the nuclear power plant in Bohunice and in the purposeful industrialization of the southern districts of the region.

Comrades! The CPCZ Central Committee has stressed in the draft of the main guidelines of the economic and social development that the further perfection of the system of the management of the national economy must make a marked contribution to the fulfillment of the aims of the social and economic development and push through intensification, raising effectiveness and quality. We Communists in the SSR are dutybound to apply more consistantly and with great initiative the System of Measures To Improve Planned Management so as to ensure that its results are manifested in the speedier utilization of science and technology and in quality. At the same time we have to prepare ourselves well on new tasks connected with giving enterprises greater powers and responsibility. We ask the Slovak Planning Commission, the government Committee for the Improvement of Planned Management, all the relevant authorities and ministries to ensure that they apply both the already adopted measures as well as those which are newly prepared in Slovakia so as to bring desired results and so that more daring experiments are carried out and a struggle is waged everywhere against rigidity and intertia in the interest of this. We believe that the economic research will also make its own contribution toward this.

The raising of the effectiveness of the management of the national economy presupposes that it will markedly improve organization, discipline, and order. It applies that if we want to achieve progress it is necessary to start everywhere from the individual and this concerns above all individual ministries, general directorates and regional national committees. We hold the view that the managerial apparatus should not be burdened by unnecessary redtape or paper work, but that managerial operations should be modernized technically, that formalism should be eliminated with greater determination and that bureaucratism should be fought. [applause]

The improvement of management and planning requires especially in this stage to strengthen economic relations between organizations, reinforce economic contracts and to reduce directive forms in breaking down plans. We regard as most important, carrying out such measures in management which are closely connected with the intensification by the working people in management, the improvement of the forms of organization of work and with incentives for final results. In this it is necessary to proceed from the only correct principle -- what is beneficial for the community should also be beneficial to enterprises and what does not benefit the community must also not benefit enterprises or impact on their material stake and their funds. It is in this spirit that socialist enterpreneurship must be developed.

Let us note that the central bodies also owe a lot to enhanced planning. Poor results which were achieved in this initiative from below are not a result of poor principle, but of insufficiently responsible approach, underrating the incorrect application and formal work of those people who should be leading as organizers of enhanced planning. Therefore, we demand from them a basic change in their attitude to enhanced planning. We are deeply aware -- and social practice confirms this -- that the fulfillment of the tasks of economic and social development is linked with the activization of the human factor.

The basic condition for further advancement of Slovakia is and will be the mobilization of all its creative forces, full display of political, professional, and civic maturity of the working people and in particular their commitment to socialism.

We highly value the attitude of those working people who adopted working pledges in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress, those collectives that support with deeds the appeal of the Central Council of Trade Unions to update tasks with regard to higher efficiency and quality and which -- following Prague's example -- contribute to the closer link between science and production. We will direct the force of socialist competition to joint socialist pledges with the aim of uniting the effort of producers and suppliers for quality in new products, to accelerate technical development, early completion of investment actions in the required parameters. We support this initiative -- this will benefit us all.

Comrades. Further construction of the advanced socialist society demands that we understand and also implement in practice a new view of social development and social policy which is becoming an important factor in intensification of social processes. Here we proceed, like the Soviet Communists, from the conviction that improvement in the material conditions of life enables people to concentrate even more on the creation of values which are meaningful for their own as well as social advancement. We naturally link the rise and improvement of living standards with the creation of the socialist way of life. We see that underrating and ignoring this interlinking opens space for trends to make a fetish of material ownership on one side and of abstract moralizing and underrating of material involvement based on the socialist principle of rewarding according to work on the other side. We consider both extremes incompatible with the building of advanced socialism.

Central bodies, proceeding on the basis of the analysis of the needs and outlooks of development, of given possibilities and in the interest of stimulation of the creation of resources, presuppose within the framework of the Main Guidelines that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan the personal consumption of the population in Slovakia could increase by 16 percent and that this depends closely on the results of work. Financial income of the population could grow by almost 18 percent, the income for work by over 13 percent, and the rate of growth of labor social productivity by 18-20 percent. We thus have to improve rewarding according to the amount, quality, and social importance of work, and to definitely overcome the egalitarian approach.

In keeping with what Comrade Gorbachev said at the congress of Soviet Communists, we also stress that rewarding the work of good and bad workers in the same way is a gross violation of our principles. Therefore we have to end the acceptance of egalitarian trends; branches of industry, production economic units, enterprises and trade unions with their active support should push through everywhere the only right and just socialist principle: Everybody should be rewarded according to his work and merit. [applause]

The CPCZ Central Committee pays particular attention to the issues of housing. It envisions that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan 185,000 apartments could be built in Slovakia predominantly by cooperative and individual methods of construction; the aid of the state in both cases will grow in the form of higher contributions for building an apartment. The main point however is: Care for quality and maintenance of apartments and entire housing spaces must be improved unconditionally.

We urgently ask the Slovak Planning Commission, the Slovak Research Development and Investment Planning Commission, the national committees and construction enterprises to pay back more quickly what they own in terms of civic and technical amenities that should have been provided in previous years, and not to build more new housing complexes consisting of nothing other than apartments with no amenities. We are also dissatisfied with the rate of modernization of housing. Not only are we lagging behind the Czech SR, the national committees do not even ensure the implementation of the modest tasks that they set for themselves. We must continue to bear in mind that housing cooperatives will be administering an increasingly large number of apartments, and therefore they must realize that a cooperative is not an office managed from above, but a self-managing body. From this stems the need to work more closely with members of cooperatives, to involve them in the management process, especially the process of checking, and to involve them in tackling specific problems of residential housing complexes. This also applies to the national committees, which administer communal housing enterprises. Much criticism is heard about their work and their attention to housing, and also about protectionism and other problems.

In housing as well as in offices and industrial plants, we must manage the supply of heat much more rationally. We are dissatisfied at the slow rate at which this problem is being tackled in Slovakia. Finally, let me note that order and cleanliness must become an elementary principle for builders, owners, and residents of apartments, especially in complexes in towns. [applause]

We consider the further development of the health service as an important task, especially in sectors that are still not adequately provided with appropriate equipment. In this 5-year period, another 5,600 new beds will become available in Slovakia. We place emphasis above all on preventive health care, on disease and on raising public hygiene in all spheres. We must be more concerted in continuing the implementation of the cardiovascular and cancer-screening programs, and the programs of health care for mothers and children. We also intend to implement more progressive methods and procedures for treatment. We plan to expand health care provision for the aged and long-term ill, and we continue to rely on the noble help provided by the many Red Cross volunteers. In social care institutions another 4,500 beds will be provided, and we will also continue with the construction of facilities for the long-term ill. In this connection we wish to thank health workers who conscientiously and devotedly carry out their duties. However, we know that there are still a large number of justified complaints against health service bodies and excessive bureaucracy, and frequently against the level of professionalism and attitude toward patients. We express the conviction that senior managers at all levels of health service administration will act on this criticism, and that everyone will speak up more decisively about problems, and about conduct that is contrary to the ethics and character of a socialist health worker. [applause]

Trade and services are a politically sensitive area. Retail trade will rise during this 5-year period by 18 percent, and spending on paid services by 17 percent. Faster sales are expected of consumer goods, and the range of industrial and food products is to increase. We must ensure that the market contains both traditional and new products, cheap and more expensive ones, and products for people in different age and income groups. Repair services of all kinds must be improved and expanded. Local economy enterprises and producer cooperatives must make a more marked contribution to increasing the quantity and assortment of supplies, products and services. Together with the stipulated growth, it is vital to place the emphasis on accessibility, promptness, and reliability. In particular it is necessary to foster a responsible attitude by producers and trade organizations toward customers, to wage a decisive fight for integrity in sales and against theft, corruption and other petty bourgeois phenomena. Findings of the State Trade Inspectorate consistently show that these shortcomings continue to exist. We wish to say unequivocally that we do not and will not tolerate them. [applause]

We consider the purposeful solution of ecological problems to be an important part of the improvement of living conditions. It is necessary to design and provide for the investment of those projects, above all, which will contribute significantly to the removal of causes and consequences of the pollution of water, environment, and soil in the eighth and future 5-year plans. It is the task of enterprises, unified agricultural cooperatives and national committees to embark on a stricter course in the protection of the working and living environment, to put an end to benevolent attitudes in allowing excpetions from valid norms and rules -- and citizens themselves can contribute significantly in this respect, as well as social organizations.

Esteemed delegates, the further advancement of the socialist society, which is inseparably linked with the purposeful utilization of achievements of the scientific-technical revolution places high demands on education and specialized training of youth and adults alike. Implementation of the program of further perfecting the Czechoslovak educational and training system has brought some positive results already -- above all in providing the possibility of a full secondary education for all youth, the strengthening of polytechnical and practical work education. Progress has also been noted in the perfection of the material-technical base of our educational system. You have more details about this in a written report. At the same time, with appreciation for the brave work of our teachers and educational staff, we cannot yet say that the standard of the training of young people who end secondary and high schools corresponds fully to the demands of the present, and above all, the future stage of the development of society. Many graduates have not achieved the required standard of understanding and implementation of Marxism-Leninism as a method of creative thinking and revolutionary practice. Many lack the ability to orient themselves in the present ideological and political situation. They also lack specialized knowledge in branches of modern science and technology, physical and mental stamina. Communists and senior staff of our education have to think seriously how to change over more resolutely from the extensive to the intensive path of development. The unwanted atmosphere of being satisfied with average performance of pupils and students still prevails in schools. More is being said than done about the search for talent and their education. Despite the frequent criticism of parents and specialists about the extent and quality of textbooks, there has not yet been any radical improvement. While we appreciate the measures aimed at getting students to learn to operate computers, the speed of this important process is slow. We are also stagnating in the implementation of the principled requirement for an organic link between lessons and productive labor. Still lagging behind the needs of the time is the standard of the training of young people for workers' professions.

The relevant centers do not approach this with the required resoluteness for the improvement of care for the working conditions of the masters of specialized training, for the work of trainers, of the improved qualifications of teachers, above all at secondary specialized vocational schools.

Even in the modern socialist school, the teacher is the key figure. Thus we have to gradually incrase his social prestige and stimulate the interest of men in the teaching profession with the aim of increasing their share in the teaching staff in basic schools and party also at secondary schools. The time is ripe for the drafting of a plan for a modern system of improving the qualification of teachers.

High schools are an important link in our education system. More than 49,000 students study at them. High schools engage all the time in rebuilding the content of study programs, the innovation of contents, and the forms of the educational processes, increasing the efficiency of communist education. But the achieved results, measured by the standard of training of the graduates, are far from satisfactory. A considerable number of graduates of our high schools do not show in practice the required political and specialized or even moral qualities. There are several causes for this -- they consist, above all, in the low effectiveness of the ideological-education work of teachers with a certain blocking of the requirement of broader specialized profile of graduates, in the shortage of a progressive approach to the solution of the fundamental question of linking lessons with practice, in the weakening of individual contacts between teachers and students, and in the lack of influence of youth union organizations on the life and work of students. This state of affairs can and must be changed fundamentally. At high schools and the ministry there is a great intellectual force that we can lean on.

In the management of education and in particular of higher educational establishments there is a great deal of formalism and even of bureaucratic attitudes. Factors of bureaucratic centralism multiply paper work, generate justifiable dissatisfaction, and suppress the initiative of school authorities and the creative activity of teachers and their efforts to improve the process of education and upbringing and the scientific and research process. We cannot tolerate this. The upbringing of the new generation is a very sensitive process whose success lies above all in the hands of teachers, their expertise and moral qualities, their initiative, their ideas, responsibility, and so on. Management must take full account of this particular aspect and reject any formal, rigid guidance of the work of schools.

Alongside with economic growth we have also recorded a positive cultural advancement of Slovakia, whether it be in professional art of the mass participation in folk art, and in cultural life in general. The overwhelming majority of our artists, by their creative efforts support and implement the cultural policy pursued by our party and the state, and rank among its joint builders. Communists in art unions and other cultural institutions have done meritorious work during the past years. There are, however, still problems and shortcomings in this area. Apart from the works of art of quality there are also produced works which are mediocre and which lack substance. The view of the present time, distinctive by its dynamism, has not been in the center of attention of our literary and other types of artistic creative endeavor to a desirable degree. We do not demand from writers or other artists that they make our reality prettier, stripping it of its content. On the other hand, we cannot tolerate a nihilistic portrayal of today's movement and of the positive phenomena of our life. The truth about people, their work, conflicts and perspectives in the life, about their inner struggles -- this is the key criterion in assessing literature and the arts in general. [applause]

To overcome the threat of the one-sided influence of technological progress in the life of contemporary man by necessity demands that we increase the weight of art in view of its esthetic and emotional influence, as well as in view of its importance in nurturing new morality. A reduction of both the ideological and esthetic criteria open up the scope for banal, below average art -- as we quite frequently witness, for instance, in popular music -- especially as far as shallow words and lacking content are concerned. We call on poets and composers to create songs which would catch one's heart and which would also be valuable by the content of their human message. [applause]

Literary science and critique must regard as part of their tasks to develop and present socialist realism not as a formal system but as a living methods, enabling a truthful and at the same time committed portrayal of complicated, contradictory processes of the real life of man and society.

It is necessary to continue to improve enlightenment, entertaining and recreational work. We have in mind the encouragement of hobby-based and multifaceted form of making use of leisure time, which take into account the growing cultural and educational standard of the population as well as changes in the structure of needs and interests. This requires us to reassess and modernize also the system of cultural and enlightenment work in villages and towns, and to seek and introduce forms appropriate to the present-day living conditions, attractive both to young people and the adult population and to make a much broader use also of modern technical devises. Nightclubs are meant here; they have their appropriate place, but here, too, it is essential to apply high standards in taste and cultural content.

The restoration and maintenance of cultural relics requires an enduring attention on the part of all interested bodies, which indeed requires devoting greater care to the training of young specialists in this field as well as a more enterprising tackling of material and technical problems in this area. The Czech and Slovak cultures as well as the cultures of other nationalities are developing in our homeland and are mutually positively influencing and enriching one another. Socialist society assures and creates for each citizen, nation and nationality, the possibility of an equal share and active participation in the development of cultural life, to nurture his mother tongue and progressive cultural traditions. In this sense also, the multinationality culture of the Soviet Union which deepens the friendship and fraternity of nations is an example to us. The Slovak people and our nationalities have a deeply rooted artistic feeling, a developed folk culture, rich cultural traditions on which it is possible to build. The party and government organs in Slovakia will continue to develop and implement systematically the Leninist traditions of the cultural policy of the CPCZ, they will take care to increase the level of top artistic bodies and institutions, to solve the economic problems of culture, and in particular to reach new creative acts, artistic successes, from which all the people of Czechoslovakia will benefit. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in the spirit of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in the past period the party gave attention to socialist social relations, to the perfecting of the political system, to the development of socialist democracy, and to the strengthening of socialist legality, morality and discipline in the life of society. The speeding up of the socio-economic development of our society is unthinkable and impossible without the further deepening of socialist democracy. We must consider increasing the political activity of the masses, raising the level of socialist political and legal culture as one of the fundamental directions of the practical activity of all state organs and social organizations. If elements of socialist people's self-management are gradually to develop, it is vital to have citizens systematically informed about the resolutions and results of the work of party and state organs and social organizations -- it is unavoidable.

In implementing the sovereignty of the people, the unification and mobilization of the citizens, the system of representative bodies which were born in the revolutionary struggle of our working people in the fight against fascism in the Slovak national uprising has a significant role. The Slovak National Council, as the highest representative body of the Slovak SR, undeniably contributed to the fulfillment of the tasks of social and economic development and to the strengthening of socialist legal order in the Czech SR. In the interest of further strenthening the Czechoslovak state as a whole and the speeding up of social and economic development, it is necessary for the Slovak National Council to continue to increase its own initiative and to be more determined in developing its activity with the Federal Assembly and the Czech National Council so that it includes strategic and planned matter in its legislative activity.

The strengthening of respect for the law, the strengthening of socialist legality and legal certainties of the citizens is being made difficult by the lengthy process of creation of legal norms and sometimes excessively detailed form which weakens the development of the self-management activity of the people, the implementation of initiative and activity of citizens and higher responsibility. It is necessary to develop more fully the activity of organs and deputies of the Slovak National Council in the area of mass political work, in their attitude to the national committees and their electorate.

As far as the national committees are concerned, we note in particular after the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the session of the CPSL Central Committee in April 1982 a certain enlivening in the deepening of their influence on the economic and social development of territorial areas. We note positively the reaching of a higher level of solving development problems of the village, town, district or region. The citizens appreciate this. But the work of the National Committees must also be evaluated according to their responsible way and quality of solutions to problems of everyday life. In this respect the district National Committees in Trencin, Spisska Nova Ves, the city National Committee in Partizanske, the National Committees in the central villages of Borsky Mikulas, Hrinova, Cana, and others have lately been acting well.

But generally, we cannot be satisfied with the situation in national committees. It is necessary to improve the role of plenums and councils of local, district, and regional national committees, their commissions, their role and competence and thus also the authority of citizens' committees and commissions at apartment blocks. It is necessary to further develop the control of the apparatus and enterprises of national committees by elected bodies and citizens, to strengthen the auditing activity in national committees. This is still the weak link in the activity of national committees. We expect national committees to intensify their efforts also in the protection of children and youth against negative phenomena, in the protection of the socialist ownership of land, in the struggle against alcoholism, drug-taking, and other antisocial activity, in the strengthening of socialist coexistence and in the coordination of cultural-educational activity.

In the forthcoming general elections, we must perfect the selection of candidates to representative bodies. There we need able people, honest and responsible people who enjoy authority among citizens and who have an active attitude toward such work.

In the drafting of the National Front election program we have to proceed both from all-society interests and local needs, to take into acocunt at the same time realistic possibilities and to inspire at the same time the creative intitiative of working people.

The executive bodies of state administration also faced important tasks in the past period. The Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, in light of the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, has organized the transition to the intensive path of social and economic development, cared for the increase of the share of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the development of the national economy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the adaptation of our economy to the more challenging internal and external conditions.

The achievement of significant progress in increasing the efficiency and quality of all work requires that the government, on the basis of forecasts, improves the long-term planning of the development of society and better utilizes scientific knowledge for the perfection of the decisionmaking processes. Implementation of the scientific-technical progress and the fulfillment of tasks which proceed from the Program of the CEMA Countries' Scientific-Technical Progress up to the Year 2000 have to be in the foreground of its interests.

The assertion of a comprehensive attitude toward the understanding of tasks and the increased efficiency of central management must be accompanied at the same time by a strengthening of the independence and responsibility of lower links, in the interest of the development of initiative. There is a need to improve the team attitude and coordination in the examination of the basic questions of our social and economic development. for overcoming sector narrow-minded attitudes. We must require from ministers more consistently that they, in sectors entrusted to them, ensure a creative and responsible approach to the fulfillment of party and government resolutions.

At the level of central bodies of the state administration, it is necessary above all to improve cadre work, to increase the political and specialized ability of workers, to deepen the rationalization of work, and to improve the utilization of information systems, to reduce the administration intensity, to overcome routine attitudes and red tape, to ensure the timely fulfillment of tasks at the required professional level.

In connection with the challenging character of the tasks, the party repeatedly stresses the need for a fundamental change in attitude toward the control and auditing activity. Much of control is still without the necessary bite, is still formal, and does not get to the basis of activity of controlled organizations, does not reveal gross violation of laws and the culprits -- and thus does not fulfill its function. Therefore, consistent implementation of the principles of control, as an inseparable part of management, is required. We cannot simply stress the principle that he who manages also controls -- each leading worker is responsible for ensuring that the control and auditing bodies are demanding, cannot be bribed, are uncompromising, objective, equipped with the necessary authority, that by their regular but also spot checks on an irregular basis, they create an atmosphere of the inviolability of national property, the priority of all-society interests, the unavoidable conclusions being drawn from the violation of laws, discipline and morale.

The demand of an exacting approach applies also to the specialized control and audit bodies. We value the attitude of the People's Control Committee, of the National Security Corps bodies, of health inspectors and mine safety inspection, and of others. Their demanding attitude is, however, often reduced by the wrong attitude of the managers of organizations under inspection to the findings. They assume a defending position and often minimize the results of inspection.

We should more consistently implement the adopted measures on the creation of a really responsible attitude to socialist ownership. If we want to reach the parameters of advanced socialist society we have to proceed from the fact that man is the producer, co-owner, consumer, and master of the common property. To feel that one is a master of one's own workplace and really to be one -- this is a great but still unfortunately undervalued advantage of socialist management and socialist enterprise. All progress in this direction will also change our relations to raw material and energy; we shall not be indifferent to their price and cost and how well are they managed. Proceeding from this relations of a master-manager to the joint work there is also a principally new type of discipline which is a great economic, social, and political potential of the socialist system of management.

In the spirit of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on strengthening obedience to law, discipline, and morality we must prevent the illegal enrichment of individuals and groups, strictly punish every such case, consistently and without compromise confiscate illegally gained property with the awareness that an attack against common property is an attack against the core of socialism.

It is necessary to deal swiftly with the situation in some organizations where as a result of various causes but mainly due to sloppiness, irresponsibility of some managers, insufficient control and registration, property in socialist ownership was stolen and damaged and bribery and corruption flourished. Therefore, we have to prevent more firmly the causes of shortcomings and wrongdoings that damage common ownership at all workplaces, using our own strength and means and continuously improve, I would say, systems of self-protection.

The political and professional standard of the system of justice, of prosecution offices and the national security corps is improving. This is shown positively in their involvement in reinforcing legality, in the protection of socialist economy, of public order, legal rights, and interests of citizens. Our society has intrinsic interest in further growth of authority, political, and professional preparedness, political, and legal standard of these bodies so citizens feel more the care of the state for their tranquility and inviolability of their persons and their lawfully gained property.

The complicated situation in the world makes qualitatively new demands for the preparation of young people for military duty, for adding new cadres to the army mainly from the ranks of students. The need to improve the state's defense demands that the civil defense system and people's militia in the conditions of the Slovak SR be reinforced.

Comrades. Our party pays continuous attention to the reinforcement of the ties of the working class, peasants, and intelligentsia, it follows and takes into consideration the unity and also the specific character of their interests. The party unites our whole society around the working class for the active building work. We shall continue to strengthen this tie of the working people, its social and international unity and in this way to reinforce the development of a qualitatively new social and international community of the Czechoslovak peoples who are linked by the sameness of economic interests, ideology and political aims.

With the state legislative system of relations between the Czech and Slovak people according to the principles of socialist federation, the Leninist solution to the nationalities question culminated in our country. Life proved the correctness of this solution which enabled the further development of the Czech and Slovak nations, and on this basis the strengthening of their unity. The citizens of Hungarian and Ukrainian and other nationalities have equal opportunities of work and all round development assured. We continue to consider the strengthening of the unity and strength of the Czechoslovak state, which is also aided by the development on the state of nationalities, as the main thing in the development of a socialist state.

In harmony with the deepening of the internationalization of the life of society, with further building of developed socialism, the party will lead our nations and nationalities on the path of strengthening their responsibility for the realization of the interests of the whole of society on the path of the deepening of socialist ownership and socialist internationalism in their subconscious and their actions. We value the active participation of believers in the building of a socialist society, their support for the peaceful policy of the state. The present legal arrangement of the solution to relations between state and church is proving itself fully in practice, corresponds to the interest of the state and believers. It will be necessary however, for state organs, and in particular national committees, in cooperation with the relevant church organs, to promptly and thoroughly solve the problems which arise, not to allow the violation of rights, nor however, their misuse against the socialist system, the interests of the people the socialist state and peace.

The National Front has an important and irreplaceable place in the process of unification of the interests of the working class, the cooperative farm workers and the socialist intelligentsia, the strengthening of the alliance between communists and non-party members and members of other political parties. Our largest mass organization, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, has an honorable part in the development of initiative and in improving the working and living conditions. In fulfilling their basic calling as the school of socialism, trade unions have the duty to be more decisive in using their jurisdiction to widen the initiative elements of self-management activities of the workers, to demand from economic management timely and serious knowledge and solutions on the topics and points made by the workers, to create prerequisites for just remuneration according to the principles of deservedness, to improve the working conditions of women and youth in particular. We expect that trade unions will share in discipline, in the intensification of the economy, in social development, in particular when it is a case of raising the level of enhanced planning, the content and effectiveness of production meetings and collective agreements, of the development of the activity of work collectives, especially by using the brigade form of organization of work and remuneration in socialist competition, increasing the activity and initiative of the workers, and generally in the fulfillment of economic plans.

A lasting task of primary importance is care for the health and development of the young generation, its preparation for active creative life in developed socialism. This is something the whole of society must do. The Socialist Union of Youth has in the past done relatively extensive political and organizational work in order to interest youth in the movement Zenit [youth technical project] in student's scientific and professional activity, for patronage in robotics and electronics, and for building activity at certain construction projects. There is still, however, a considerable amount of excessive campaigning, formalism and unnecessary over-organization of internal union life in the work of the Union of Youth. We turn to you, girls and boys, to pioneers and youth union members personally, with an appeal that they should test their youthful zeal in active participation in the revolutionary struggles of the present age, in creative work for our socialist society, in overcoming obstacles, finding their place in life, and all this with the knowledge that they are co-creators of their own future.

In connection with the youth we must mention our physical education and sport. We must praise the increase in the mass participation in our physical education and the successes of the Kosice hockey players, women's handball, Bratislava tennis and figure skating, as well as the work of other physical education units, mountain climbers, we must evaluate the work of officials, trainers and sportsmen.

We must, however, sharply criticize the sports situation in Bratislava as well as the fact that Slovakia's share of sportsmen representing Czechoslovak has been insufficient for a long time. Everyone must help, beginning with the Slovak organization of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association, national committees, and leading economic officials and ending with schools.

A good and consolidated family constitutes an all-round mainstay of socialist society, especially in bringing up children and youth. Regrettably in large Slovak towns, Bratislava in particular, there has lately been an increase in the divorce rate, and the number of broken up families is on the increase. This naturally influences the upbringing of children and youth negatively and frequently also the working and social behavior of parents while weakening links between the family and school. There has also been a decline in the population lately. The attention of social sciences and care by the state authorities and social organizations must be directed toward this. In this context, I would like to pay tribute to the work of the Slovak Women's Union, including its recent initiative in working out a draft of a document for the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and the SSR Government to increase concern about problems facing women. We voice the conviction that other national front organizations, members, and officials of the Slovak National Party and the Freedom Party, Svazarm [Union for Cooperation With the Army], the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, and others will make a more positive contribution to speeding up the economic, social, and cultural development of our society and to promoting the creative initiative of the working people toward the upbringing of the young generation.

Esteemed comrades, ideological activity of the party bodies and organizations, propaganda and agitation workers, publicists, cultural and enlightment workers, and the entire broad body of party activists has its share in the results our party and society achieved in the past years. Ideological and educational work improved in quality in line with the requirements of the development of society; it was more creative, more on the offensive, and more persuasive. Also, its forms were more varied and lively. A great deal has been done, but satisfaction would be misplaced. It is essential to ensure that a climate of high demands on working performance, initiative, innovative approach to the solution of new problems and on strengthening order, organization, and conscious discipline is created in the entire society. The struggle for these approaches and the fight against mediocrity is today the main idea in ideological work.

We are dutybound to such an approach by our experiences that pare summed up in the lessons from the crisis-ridden development in the party and society since the 13th CPCZ Congress. It is stressed here that only through the Leninist approach in its broadest understanding, through creativity, through an implacable struggle against bourgeois ideology, and through revisionism in theory and opportunism in practice can one achieve results worthy of the present period of socialist development.

Creative activity of people is an essential condition for further progress. In economic propaganda and agitation, it is especially important today, as we have already said, to deepen the feeling and awareness of one being a manager and joint owner of all values. This awareness will not materialize on its own. It must be strengthened daily through the educational influence of the party, trade union, and youth union activists as well as activists from other social organizations to reinforce the feeling of responsibility and to guide people to socialist enterpreneurship and struggle to achieve higher tasks. In mastering the tasks we set before ourselves it will be decisively important how convincingly and clearly we familiarize people with the tasks and objectives set by the 17th CPCZ Congress as well as with the theoretical wealth and practical experiences made general by the 27th CPSU Congress so they will adopt them as their own and transform them consciously into concrete deeds.

We place high demands in this respect, above all, on the entire system of party education. At the last CPSL Congress, we stressed the demand for deepening the patriotic and internationalist education of working people and above all of the youth. It loses nothing of its topical character even today. On the contrary, its importance has been increasing exceptionally, taking into account the confrontation with imperialism, and in connection with the deepening of internationalization of our social life, [words indistinct] ideological struggle for the new, the struggle between the forces of progress and the reactionary forces, between socialism and capitalism, in the struggle for peace.

Patriotic and internationalist education has to conttribute all-round to the deepening of the knowledge and feelings that the guarantee of our freedom, sovereignty, and further socialist advancement lies only in our close cohesion and cooperation with countries of the socialist community and, above all, with the Soviet Union. [applause] At the same time, it has to purposefully cultivate the pride in the successes achieved jointly with the aid and fraternal cooperation of the Czechs, Slovaks, and other nationalities and the pride in the advantages of our socialist system and the good name of Czechoslovakia in the world. Taking into account the goals of contributing all-round to the strengthening of the unity of our nations and nationalities and of strengthening Czechoslovak statehood and the feeling of responsibility for the development and defense of the socialist homeland, we will act more resolutely against any attempts to revive nationalities questions artificially, questions that divided our nations and nationalities in the past and that have been successfully solved in the process of building socialism. We shall not relax in overcoming the remains of nationalism, chauvinism, and cosmopolitism, on which our class adversary places his stakes. The challenging character of the joint building tasks requires that we strengthen the unity and cohesion of our people even more tirelessly. Socialism is the bearer of new morale and new moral principles, where man finds his role, his fulfillment, and his happiness in a team, above all, in a working team -- the socialist team, which contrasts to imperialist individualsim. Mutual help and cooperation and friendship of the people are a part of education. In the educational sphere, there is a need to utilize the moral superiority, authority, and the strength of the example of those who can see the sense of their life, above all, in the fruitful work for the society. At the same time we are aware of the duty to develop, with better arguments and more consistently, the materialist world view and scientifically atheist education, in individual social and age groups of the population.

The constant development of social sciences -- toward which we place, taking into account the tasks of the present stage and above all the future stage, considerably higher demands -- is the guarantee of the high scientific standard of the ideological work. Our social science front must not be satisfied with explanation only of the existing state of the society. Its duty is to give founded knowledge for the formation of strategic goals, the development of the society, and the methods for their achievement. In this connection, special importance is attached to the recognition of the prerequisites and consequences of scientific-technical progress and the explanation of the logic of the increase of the role of the subjective factor in the accleration of social development as well as the ways of mobilizing people and their all-round adaptation for the practical mastering of scientific-technical progress.

Effective ideological and mass political work requires in practice the constant development and enrichment of the well-tested forms and methods of work. The history of our party and the practice of socialist construction entirely confirm the importance of the Leninist methods of the everyday contact of Communists with working people. Each party organization, Communists, must listen sensitively to the view of the working people and explain with expertise the issues that bother them.

The practice of the past period has affirmed our conviction that the effectiveness of the word is multiplied many times over when it is linked with concrete deeds, with the energetic tackling of problems and the overcoming of shortcomings.

We also place high demands on the mass information and propaganda media. Although their effectiveness has increased since the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress and although their ideological, political, and organizational influence has been reinforced, it is necessary to continue to improve the quality of their work. Party press, in particular PRAVDA, must play an important role in this. We expect that, the editorial offices of the press, television, and radio will explain much more attractively the party's economic policy and win over the working people for its implementation. We require from the workers in these media to be even more party-minded and committed and to exert their influence with great expertise in promoting the new and in encouraging the creative talents of people and their working and civic responsibility.

An important method of socialist journalism, beside exerting influence through the force of positive example, is criticism, which from the social viewpoint consistantly analyzes the situation, uncovers shortcomings, and encourages the seeking of alternatives and influences toward tackling them. The basic criterium of making, classifying, and assessing journalistic contributions is its service to the cause of socialism and its encouragement to society to forge ahead. The increasing demands on the extent of impact and the quality of the mass information media require that attention continues to be devoted to the training of journalists and to modernizing systematically the material and technological infrastructure of the press, television, and radio, thus creating better conditions from the viewpoint of processing material and ready information.

We have to put realism, truthful assessment, and explanation of new social phenomena into the entire ideological process and to seek such forms and procedures, which mobilize man's abilities to fulfill our objectives.

Esteemed comrades, the urgency of resolving the tasks connected with the acceleration of the socioeconomic and social [as heard] movement in general, coupled with the more pronounced transition of the entire society to the intensive methods for its further development, also place qualitatively new demands on the leading force in society, the Communist Party, and on the standard of work of party bodies and organizations, activists, the apparatus, and each Communist. The CPSL Central Committee, its Presidium, and its Secretariat have worked out, organized, and supervised the implementation of the resolution adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and that adopted by the CPSL Congress as well as those adopted at the individual meetings of the CPCZ Central Committee. Their deliberations and resolutions focused attention on decisive aims and united and mobilized Communists and other working people for their fulfillment. In implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the individual sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee, both individual and regional, district committees and the city and municipal district committees of the party in Bratislava increased their capability with the aim of ensuring in a planned way the fulfillment of the set tasks. They sought and found more effective forms and methods of party influence on the effective utilization of socioeconomic, scientific and technological, and natural potential of individual regions and districts.

Thus, in Bratislava for instance, out of the initiative and under the guidance of party bodies certain positive results were achieved in raising the quality of production and in more effectively linking science and production closer together. Farm workers from the West Slovak region achieved results in increasing harvests, yields, and overall effectiveness of the agrocomplex worthy to be followed.

Organizational work of party bodies and organizations, their purposeful endeavor to make better use of scientific knowledge, comprehensive spreading of the crop system, and the raising of the standard of cadres and management has had a decisive share in this. In the Central Slovak region, out of the initiative of party bodies, the movement for the mass application of electronics in production, schools, national committees, the local economy, and in other institutions is being promoted. The first experiences in this respect have had party district committees in Zilina and Martin. As experiences of the East Slovak party organization show, annual individual discussion meetings with all members and candidate members of the party have proven to be a reliable method and form for promoting activity and increasing responsibility for the implementation of the party policy.

It must be said, however, that the method of positive example will not be enough on its own. It cannot replace regular checks in party organs and primary organizations on how they fulfill the resolutions of the CPC Central Committee and keep to the statutes of the party. We also come across cases where some management workers of organizations in which some checks take place are not happy to hear about shortcomings in their work and often even react with irritation. We are still not used to truthful evaluation, criticism, and self-criticism in all places. Experiences convincingly show that one of the basic conditions of fundamental increase in the realization ability of the party is consistent control of the fulfillment of party resolutions. We must end the practice of organs and particularly their personnel, instead of consistently insisting on the fulfillment of tasks and demanding accounts from the relevant cadres, rather repeating the resolutions, and leaving the problems unsolved.

Comrades, the Communist Party of Slovakia now has 435,000 members and candidate members. Since the last congress, their number has grown by 46,994 and since the 14th CPCZ Congress by 180,000 members. Of the newly received candidate members, 64 percent are workers, and the working class core of the party is strengthening. Every eighth worker, member of the agricultural cooperative, every second foreman, every fourth technical economic worker and teacher is a member of the party. The party in Slovakia must continue to be strengthened with workers, particularly from large factories, with agricultural cooperative workers, technical engineering creative workers, in particular from sectors that are decisive for scientific and technical development and significantly influence the intensification process. The organization of technical economic workers is relatively large, but it is not satisfactory from the viewpoint of internal structure. The organization of planners, technical designers, technologists, workers of technological development, and science is low. This mainly concerns Bratislava. The regional, district, city, and borough committees of the party in Bratislava must give increased attention to this problem. They must encourage party organizations to work individually with young talent, to form them politically, and to prepare them for membership of the party. Today every eighth adult citizen of our republic is in the ranks of the party, and that is not a small number.

This is why the organs of the CPSL above all concentrate on increasing the quality of the party ranks, the ideological and political strength and activity of every communist. The fight for the quality of the party must be linked with the fight for its purity, with consistent removal of careerists, egoists, and people who by their action disgrace the name of party member. [applause]

With the starting point of the necessity to raise the work of the whole party to the level of the needs of today and tomorrow, the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee has evaluated the experiences from the implementation of the statutes of the CPCZ, and it has put forward a proposal for their amendment. We are convinced that, in harmony with the regional and district conferences, our congress will also express agreement with the proposed draft amendments of the statutes.

What do some experiences from the implementation of the statutes of our party show? Above all they show that the statutes fulfill the important role of the basic law of the internal life of the party. Their understanding and implementation is deepening, but there are great differences in work with the statutes when their principles are violated, when there is a conflict between words and deeds, when resolutions are not fulfilled, and when legality and social discipline is breached. The party supports the line of speeding intensification. There are, however, many inconsistencies, conservatism, and indifference in its realization. No party conclusions are being drawn from this. It does not happen that a leading management worker who is a member of the party is given a party punishment for nonfulfillment of this line. There are factories and workplaces where faulty work and poor quality products are made, where they do not fulfill the tasks of investment building, and where communists, the respective management workers, keep silent. There are even cases where committees of organizations, instead of dealing decisively with such phenomena, explain and justify them. We also witness that plans of technical development are not fulfilled and deadlines for solving and realizing tasks are not being kept to, but the communists, management workers, in research, development, and production are not held accountable at party members' meetings, district committees, or higher organs including the departments of the CPSL Central Committee.

This is unacceptable, and it is time that we make a principled stand in the spirit of the statutes against such attitudes and practices, so that the statutes are not a dead letter for us but a living instruction and an internal need to act according to them. [applause]

For this very reason and with regard to the new tasks, some parts of the statutes are amended and updated. [applause]. They underline that communists must strive for progress in production and its intensification, must strive to be an example at work and a pioneer of everything progressive, and must strive to learn the latest findings of science and technology, improve their qualifications, care for husbandry, effectiveness, and quality, and must fight for reward according to merit. We see that the personal example of Communists, their commitment, enthusiasm, and honest behavior becomes an efficient force in the struggle against the violation of discipline, law, and the socialist state, against theft of common property, and also against accidents caused by sloppiness. Old members of the party point out at meetings and also in the letters to the Central Committee the various disorders, misdemeanors, stealing from common property, enrichment, misuse of professional status for base aims. They point at the people who provide each other with various services and counterservices and at other negative phenomena with which relevant senior managerial workers [word indistinct] and opportunist in the sense of the petty bourgeois principle: Let sleeping dogs lie.

We must to some extent draw conclusions against senior officials on a district scale where the statutes of party, socialist morality, discipline, and order have been violated. This was the case in the districts of Liptovsky Mikulas, Trebisov, Michalovce, in Bratislava, and also in some economic organizations, for example in Slovnaft, in the chemical enterprise of Juraj Dimitrov; in restaurants in Povazska Bystrica, and elsewhere. Recently negative phenomena were revealed in Dolny Kubin District, where some former officials suffered, kept silent about disorders, and were indulgent with regard to careerists who were enriching themselves at the expense of the society. The officials of the district national committee who were directly responsible for the state and management of the subordinate organizations are to be largely blamed for this. This and similar phenomena are possible also because internal party democracy is violated. In bodies and organizations of the party, criticism and self-criticism do not always have the right of domicile. Shortcomings are piling up (?with time), and we cannot ignore them either at district committees, regional committees, or here at the CPSL Central Committee.

It follows that we must try hard, so that every member of this or that body carries greater responsibility for the work of the whole body; that issues are tackled mainly at the party level; that we do not suffer from some issues being dealt with in groups or by individuals outside the party body. The statutes of the party apply to everyone in the same way and those who violate them should be asked to explain that behavior and suffer the consequences. [applause]

Comrades, primary organizations of the party at ministries and central institutions play an important role. Increased attention of the CPSL departments have helped to improve their work. There are, however, some shortcomings against which the personnel of central bodies do not fight with sufficient consistency.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium assesses critically the results of the work in a number of sectors. Recently these have been, for example: the assortment and quality of dairy and meat products and the wood processing and consumer-goods producing industry. The desirable change is, however, taking place only slowly. We think that in party organizations comrades ministers, their deputies, directors generals, and other senior managerial workers should be held accountable for the nonfulfillment of the resolution of the party in this strategic line. [applause]

Party organizations have to influence more significantly the improvement of work style quality and the removal of shortcomings in the activity of these bodies' apparatus. They have to help the CPSL Central Committee and the Slovak SR Government in the asertion of the intensification line and other qualitative changes. In this respect it is necessary to increase the demands, firmness, and help of departments of the CPSL Central Committee. The deepening of democratic centralism and the interparty democracy requires the increase of the effectiveness of the interparty information system. In both directions of the information flow, objective character, contents, and speed of information have to be ensured. A wish must not be allowed to pass for reality, with party bodies then making decisions on the basis of distorted data. In the process of creating a political decision, an irreplaceable role is played by the systematic watch of public opinion. Knowledge and views gained at public member meetings, at meeting of party functionaries with working people, from special sociological polls, and from letters sent by citizens are considered by us to be important information sources with which we have to work responsibly.

On the other hand, the public has to learn on time and learn the truth about the views of the party bodies on the main important issues of our life. The party is interested in objective information. It is necessary to ensure daily their flexible flow and their true interpretation, supporting the implementation of party decisions.

We have said many times that cadres decide everything. Proceeding from the Congress resolution and resolutions of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, we have implemented the principle that, by the appointment to a post, the functionary is given a trust that he must repay by his committed work and results.

The CPSL Central Committee and lower party bodies, have carried out a whole number of cadre changes where the tasks were not fulfilled, where the management was not mastered, and where serious morale and character shortcomings manifested themselves. Life has shown that those changes were useful and correct.

In the cadre work, we cannot live in the present only and compare with the past. When the party and society strive for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and for the transition to a new technical and technological base, we require, with justification, from cadres a high level of specialized and political readiness and management at standard required by the time. Study and mastering of the latest knowledge must become a life-long need.

We place exceptional requirements on cadres character, morale and will, on their conviction and ability to give their skill and experiences for the service of socialism. The mastering of tasks about which we talk, the safeguarding of continuity of cadres require from the leading workers and party organization that cadres give priority attention to the training and elevating the young to leading posts, particularly in such spheres as cybernetics, electronics, biology -- and not only at the level of enterprises, but centrally.

It is also necessary to ask ourselves if we sufficiently elevate able non-party specialists, who, by their results, have shown abilities, a positive attitude to socialism. Even in the period of the scientific-technical revolution, a leading position is taken by the working class in perfecting socialism. This is why we have to more purposefully ensure the selection, training and utilization of the most talented workers to enable them to obtain the relevant education, including high school education, while they work.

We have a humane and comradely attitude toward those who have done a great deal of brave work for society, but it has to remain a permanent principle that the standard of management must not stagnate because of social considerations toward individuals. After the congress we will begin a comprehensive assessment of cadres. This cannot be only a summary of the cadre potential; above all we have to set higher demands for cadres.

Throughout its history our party has shown that is has sufficient talented cadres, committed to the party, and energetic organizers who have risen from among the working people and grown together with the people: That is why the party has mastered and will continue to master even the most difficult tasks. [applause]

We are sure that through the purposeful training and application of hardworking, energetic, honest people committed to socialism and the party, and people imbued with Bolshevik ethics, we will shape cadres who do not whine but who fight to bring about the acceleration fo social development. [applause]

Comrades, let me conclude by emphasizing that communists in Slovakia are going forward to the 17th CPCZ Congress with the determination to fulfill conscientiously and consistently all the tasks it will map out. As always in the past, in the future too the CPSL will continue to strive for the further deepening and consolidation of the unbreakable unity of the CPCZ. Our party, which will shortly be celebrating its 65th founding anniversary, is the tried and trusted leader of our people, and it will continue to be the inspiring force for its triumphs. We Slovak communists will do everything, even in the new conditions of the fulfillment of new and challenging tasks, to ensure that we are a well-organized, steadfast and reliable part of the CPCZ. At the same time we continually bear in mind the fact that the strength of the party consists in its closest possible link with the people, in being intimately aware of the life of the broadest strata of the working people, and in the unity of its words and actions. That is why we consider the well-known slogan: face the masses not only as still topical but as an enduring method for our political work. Only a party which is a genuinely revolutionary vanguard of the masses will fulfill its historic mission in the future. The CPSU, which galvanizes all the Soviet people into fulfilling the ambitious plans of speeding up and improving all the processes of development of socialist society, is for us an inexhaustible source of experience and enlightenment. The 27th CPSU Congress is for us a school of the revolutionary theory and practice of creative Leninism. In firm unity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community we will stride forward with even greater confidence and optimism. [applause]

We unequivocally support the policy of the Soviet Union and of Soviet communists, which is so convincingly and resolutely outlined by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the policy of averting nuclear war, of disarmament, and of ensuring lasting and dependable peace. [applause]

Our people have always been and will always remain champions of peaceful coexistence between nations, and of cooperation and friendship between them. Peace is a vital necessity and our overriding aspiration in setting ourselves far-reaching plans for the development of society. [applause]

As communists guided by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the transformations in the world and on the liberation of man and mankind, we look ahead with faith in our own strength and with the conviction of the justice of our cause. Through our construction work, through consolidating socialism and improving it, we will contribute to the further development of our society.

May our native land live and flourish in the brotherhood of the living nations and nationalities of the CSSR. [applause]

Long live our heroic people, its working class, cooperative farmers, working intelligentsia and its young generation. [applause]

Long live the CPCZ, the leading force in our present and future struggles. [applause; chants of Long Live the CPCZ]

Long live the brotherhood and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. May it further strengthen in the cause of peace, the victory of socialism and communism throughout the world. [applause]

STROUGAL, CHNOUPEK MEET FOREIGN LEADERS IN STOCKHOLM

LD152341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Excerpt] In Stockholm today Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal met Ingvar Carlsson, Swedish prime minister; Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the parliament, and other Swedish politicians. The Swedish representatives expressed gratitude to the Czechoslovak Government for the participation by a delegation at such a high level. During the talks the Swedish side stressed continuity of its internal and foreign policy and interest in the development of bilateral relations. The federal prime minister assured the Swedish representatives of Czechoslovakia's interest in the further development of relations, especially in economics, and voiced satisfaction that the new Swedish Government will continue in the peaceful policy of the government of Olof Palme.

The federal prime minister met in Stockholm with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Kazimierz Barcikowsi, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic;Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Romanian Socialist Republic; and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal also met Mauno Kovisto, president of the Republic of Finland; Spyros Kyprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus; Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president; as well as Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe; Paul Schlueter, prime minister of Denmark; Helmut Kohl, West German Chancellor; and George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. He also met Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International; Bruno Kreiski, the former Austrian chancellor, and other representatives.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, met Bernardo Sepulveda, Mexican minister of foreign relations; Leopold Gratz, Austrian minister of foreign affairs; Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH CARLSSON IN STOCKHOLM

LD151123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, had a friendly meeting on Saturday morning in Stockholm.

At the start of the meeting, Erich Honecker praised the work of Olof Palme, who was an eminent statesman, partner and friend in the joint struggle for the highest aims of humanity, for peace, disarmament and international understanding. Olof Palme will not be forgotten in the GDR.

Erich Honecker conveyed to Ingvar Carlsson the best wishes of the GDR party and state leadership on his election as prime minister and as chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden. He welcomed the government statement by Ingvar Carlsson, which he evaluated as an expression of the sincere striving of Sweden to continue the previous policy of peace and security in an active and enterprising way.

Ingvar Carlsson was impressed, and voiced thanks for the high evaluation which the GDR made of Olof Palme, with whom he had worked for almost 3 decades, and also for the good wishes on his election.

He received with thanks the announcement by Erich Honecker that on the day of the funeral a square in Stralsund which Olof Palme visited in 1984 will be named after him. He stressed his resolve to continue the policy of Olof Palme. This includes good-neighborly relations with the GDR.

In this connection, Ingvar Carlsson confirmed the invitation to Erich Honecker to visit Sweden. Both sides agreed that the date fixed for the visit remains firm.

The prime minister pointed out in the talk the various possibilities for developing cooperation between the two countries ans states bordering on the Baltic and recalled the Swedish initiative to convene a European environmental conference. Both statesmen expressed the certainty that cooperation would continue to develop dynamically for the well-being of both peoples and in the interest of peace.

Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson stated that the GDR and Sweden are united with all peace-loving forces in the striving to bring about a change for the better. It was a question of uniting all the forces of reason and of good will, in order to save humanity from a nuclear catastrophe.

Taking part in the conversation, which was held in a warm atmosphere, were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the ambassadors of both countries, Manfred Schmidt and Carl Henrik Sihver Liljegren.

Meets With FRG's Kohl

LD152117 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1911 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm 14 Mar (ADN) -- During his stay in Stockholm for the funeral of Olof Palme, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of State Chairman, on Saturday had meetings with leading representatives from a number of countries.

Among others, he met with SPD chairman Willy Brandt; former FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz; FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl; Prime Minister of North-Rhine Westphalia, Johannes Rau; SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr; president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega; prime minister of Norway; Kare Willoch; deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, Carlos Rafael Rodrigues; and the USSR member of the Palme Commission, Georgiy Arbatov.

Erich Honecker also had meetings with deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania,Gheorghe Radulescu; general secretary of the Polisario, Mohammed Abdelaziz Ezzedine; secretary for international relations of the Labor Party of the Netherlands, Maarten van Traa; foreign minister of Algeria, Taleb Ibrahimi; chairman of the SPD lower house group, Hans-Jochen Vogel; president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou; chairman of the Labor Party of the Netherlands, Joop den Uyl; president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, Guillermo Ungo; Federal chancellor of Austria, Fred Sinowatz; chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, Walid Junblatt; FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; and the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON CPSU RESULTS

AU142001 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "On the Results and Significance of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress will get its place in history as an outstanding event on the battle-rich, glorious path of the Soviet Communists in the shaping of a new, truly free, and humane socialist society. With the political report of the Central Committee, which was given by Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, with the new program, and the modified party statute, with the decision on the main directions of the economic and social development of the USSR in the 1986-1990 period and in the period up to the year 2000, and with the setting of clear-cut tasks in the resolution the CPSU has formulated its long-term positions concerning the role a and activity of the party, the further progress of the Soviet country in all societal fields, and concerning the ensuring of peaceful coexistence of all peoples on our planet.

These 10 days in the Kremlin's Congress Palace again showed the Soviet people and the whole world this country's enormous potential of human creativity and material possibilities, created in 7 decades of socialism. This is a good basis for considerably increasing the pace of economic and social development in the forthcoming period.

The extensive talks of the delegates and the reactions of millions all over the country to the party congress confirm the firm unity of party and people, the agreement of will and deed concerning the action program worked out by the party congress, which links the scope of the objectives with realism in assessing the possibilities, and links the plans of the party with the hopes and expectations of the Soviet citizens. For us, Mikhail Gorbachev said in his concluding speech, the interests of the people, the fatherland, socialism, and peace stand above everything else.

During his friendly meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin, Erich Honecker stressed the international significance of the programmatic documents of the 27th CPSU Congress. As in the GDR, progressive and peace-loving people all over the world noted the results of the party congress with vivid agreement and pleasure.

But also those who consider the establishment and consolidation of the Soviet Union to be an "error of history" pay great attention to the Moscow documents. No one can ignore the 27th CPSU Congress, its assessments, its decisions, and its proposals for the sensible, peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.

The well-founded analysis of the basic tendencies and main contradictions in today's world, which was put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, must be known by everyone who wants to have a say in political affairs. How the Soviet Union will develop over the next 5 years and up to the turn of the century and how much weight it will gain in the international arena is a factor of utmost importance in any political consideration. Those who bear political responsibility must fully seize the unique historic chance continued in the offer from Moscow to eliminate all mass destruction weapons over the next 15 years, and to reach truly peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems.

Today, the party of Lenin purposefully and with determination continues the great activity which began with the storming of the Winter Palace and the decree on peace. The tasks set by the highest forum of the Soviet Communists -- and reaching far into the future -- are realistic and inspire enthusiasm: Yes, the party and the country of Lenin are and remain the champions of peace and social progress. And, justifiably, all those who are concerned with humane conditions and peace on earth look toward the Soviet Union full of hope!

With the new program and the modified statute the CPSU has two basic documents which, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, correspond to the spirit of the time and the requirements of the current historic stage. Once more they show the party's loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teachings, give scientifically supported answers to the basic questions of domestic and international events, and provide the party members and all USSR working people with clear prospects.

The unity and cohesion of Lenin's party are firmer than ever before. This was shown at the party congress by the unanimity of the delegates of 19 million communists in criticially drawing a balance and constructively setting new targets, in making their decisions, and electing the leading organs of the party. The delegates from all fields of societal life, from all parts of the country, from all nationalities, the older comrades and the younger ones who participated for the first time in a party congress and who in many cases have been carrying out party functions for only a short time -- in the Kremlin's Congress Palace they all demonstrated that they are setting out to work as one man, full of energy, daring, and an innovative spirit.

The party congress placed the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development at the center of the work of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people. This is, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, the key to all problems, to the immediate ones and to those encountered in the long run, to the economic and social, the political and ideological, the internal and external problems.

Acceleration of socioeconomic development means, first of all, a course toward comprehensive intensification of production, toward profound modernization of the entire national economy, toward fast introduction of the newest results of scientific-technological progress, toward priority development of the key technologies, toward appropriate restructuring of the economic mechanism and the management system.

Last but not least this means guiding the creative potential of the working people toward these truly revolutionary changes. In this process the quality of development and the speed must be such that the enormous production potential of the Soviet Union will be doubled by the end of the century.

In the same way, the resources for further raising the welfare of the people will increase. The party congress dealt with the tasks of economic and social policy in their inseparable unity, and worked out an extensive program for improving the material and cultural life of the Soviet people, the income of the working people, their working and living conditions, the supply of goods, services, and apartments, public education, health care, environmental protection, promotion of family, women, children, and veterans. The new quality in the economy will bring about new quality in the entire Soviet society.

There is even more to this: the acceleration of socioeconomic development will enable the Soviet Union to make an even greater contribution to strengthening world socialism. It will raise cooperation to strengthening world socialism. It will raise cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries to a new level. It will considerably increase the Soviet Union's possibilities for economic cooperation with the developing countries and also with the capitalist countries.

The Soviet Union's advance -- started by the 27th CPSU Congress -- in the economic, social, and societal fields will doubtless bring about a considerable increase in socialism's attraction and its influence on international development. It will give even more power of persuasion and enforcement to the large Soviet disarmament program but, at the same time, it will give the USSR the means to effectively thwart, at any time, all attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles to gain military-strategic superiority over socialism.

The decisions of the party congress to improve socialism in the Soviet Union in all spheres and according to plan, Erich Honecker stressed in his greetings address in the Congress Palace, are of basic importance for the welfare of the Soviet people, and at the same time are of decisive international significance. By developing the creativity and energy of the Soviet people and by utilizing the advantages and motive powers of socialism, the head of the SED delegation continued, it will be possible to manage this great task. And he cordially wished the Soviet comrades and friends all possible success on behalf of us all.

The complex approach to the questions of the internal development of the Soviet Union and its international activities in their dialectic reciprocal relation was one of the basic characteristics of the party congress. While capitalism proves itself unable to solve the problems of our time in the interest of the people, whole the military-industrial complex is looking for a way out of the crisis inherent in the system through increasing aggressiveness at home and abroad, through a crazy arms race on earth and in space, the USSR's foreign policy, which is aimed at peace and international cooperation, springs from the socialist nature of the Soviet Union's internal conditions.

The fundamental difference between socialism and imperialism and the contradictions in the relations between the states of both social systems were clearly demonstrated in Moscow. There is no doubt that they are insuperable. But the party congress drew the only correct and sensible conclusion from the realities in our world: All states and peoples on earth must cooperate in a constructive way so that a nuclear inferno is prevented and civilization may survive.

It is necessary to create dignified, really humane material and spiritual living conditions for all peoples, to ensure that our planet remains habitable, and to utilize its resources in an economical way. This is the precise field, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said, in which we challenge the capitalist system to a competition, to a competition in lasting peace.

The plan for a step-by-step liberation of the world from all mass destruction weapons, which was put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January, fully corresponds to the supreme vital need of humanity and to the objective conditions according to which the dispute between capitalism and socialism can take place only and exlcusively in the form of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry. The party congress added to the January statement proposals for the creation of a universal system of international security by agreeing to basic measures on military, political, economic, and humanitarian affairs. It spoke in favor of a direct, regular, bilateral, and multilateral dialogue between the leading politicians of all countries of the international community, particularly the five nuclear powers and permenent members of the Security Council. And it proposed a world congress on problems of economic security.

All this has been put on the negotiating table. Concerning a second meeting, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary proposed to the U.S. President as a start an agreement on a nuclear test ban and the elimination of all U.S. and USSR intermediate-range missiles in the European zone. Now the attitude toward the constructive Soviet offers for peace and cooperation, which do not have any reasonable alternative, has become a criterium for every politician showing his standpoint on war and peace, on the question of mankind's survival,and thus also the survival of his own people.

In the Kremlin's Congress Palace 152 delegations from 113 countries -- many more than at any other CPSU Party congress before -- attended the deliberations as guests among the delegates. Communist and workers parties from all continents, revolutionary-democratic parties and liberation movements from the countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, had sent their representatives to Moscow. Also present were representatives of the most important socialist and social-democratic parties and of the Socialist International.

The participation in the congress of so many delegations from abroad was proof of the worldwide respect for the CPSU and the international recognition of its tireless work for security and cooperation among peoples. In the Congress Palace and at meetings in enterprises, the greetings addresses of the foreign guests were highly recognized and applauded. The CPSU and the working people of the Soviet Union affirmed with great emphasis their proletarian internationalism, their solidarity affinity with all those in the world who work for peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress. This will certainly give new stimuli to the peoples' struggle.

In his speech in the Kremlin's Congress Palace, at the friendly meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, and at many meetings with delegates Erich Honecker conveyed congratulations of the GDR Communists and all working people on the successful work of the 27th CPSU Congress. We have always considered our cooperation as an essential contribution to increasing the strength of the entire socialist community and to further strengthening the material base of its peace policy, he stressed.

At their meeting the general secretaries of our two fraternal parties affirmed their mutual determination to continue the consolidation of the overall relations at party, state, and societal level, to actively cooperate in implementing the complex program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries and in further consolidating the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. On this occasion, Mikhail Gorbachev stated that the working people of the Soviet Union regard with great sympathy the creative work of teh GDR people and the extensive preparation for the 11th SED Congress, which is destined to become an important landmark in the life of the Republic.

These words are a great encouragement for us, in the same way as the highest CPSU forum, which enriches the treasure of experiences of the fraternal parties and gives strong stimuli to the cooperation of the countries of socialism provides valuable impulses to our work too.

The SED Central Committee Politburo therefore called upon all GDR working people to creatively link the assessment of the 27th CPSU Congress documents with the further work for the preparation for the 11th SED Congress and the implementation of its decision.

USSR'S ARISTOV ARRIVES IN LEIPZIG FOR FAIR

LD151418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1147 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Leipzig 15 Mar (ADN) --USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov arrived in Leipzig today. He is at the head of this year's Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Spring Fair (16-22 March).

The delegation was welcomed in the GDR's fairs metropolis by the Ministers Ernst Hoefner (finances), Horst Soelle (foreign trade), and Rudi Georgi (machine tools).

HONECKER, FRG BUSINESSMAN DISCUSS TRADE TIES

LD161421 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 16 Mar (DPA) -- At the opening of the Leipzig Spring Fair Today, GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker emphasized the GDR's desire "to make its contribution to peace" and to further improve its good-neighborly relations with the Federal Republic. Honecker visited the state-owned Salzgitter concern's stand, where he was welcomed by board chairman Ernst Pieper and Bonn's Permanent Representative in East Berlin, State Secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam. GDR Premier Willi Stoph surprisingly was not among the group of GDR leaders who made the traditional walkabout at the start of the fair.

Honecker said he is satisfied with the state of economic relations with the Federal Republic. The preceding years have shown the existence of the two sides' economies' readiness to develop goodneighborly relations.

Turning to the head of Salzgitter, Honecker said: "You have come to us at a good time." The 11th party congress is coming up and an economic growth of 4 to 5 percent is being planned up to 1990.

Honecker indicated that Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil, who was sitting next to him, will be responsible for developing business. Pieper said: "If you give the word." From those around Honecker came the phrase: "The word has been given."

For the West German Government, Braeutigam expressed himself very satisfied with the development of intra-German trade last year. However, the wish exists that the structure of trade be raised to a higher technical level. Braeutigam stressed that a positive impetus for international cooperation must emanate from German-German cooperation. This involves questions of trust building, stability, and balancing interests, as well as disarmament. Honecker last visited the Salzgitter stand in 1981.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES ALBANIAN DIPLOMAT IN BERLIN

AU051422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [3 March] Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the new head of the embassy of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, Ilir Bocka, for talks on the occasion of his taking up his activities. Questions of relations were discussed, particularly those of economic cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

CHURCH LEADERS MEET STATE SECRETARY GYSI

AU061436 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Mar 86 p 6

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, received a delegation of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, which had participated in the "Bern Conference of Churches on Human Contacts According to the CSCE Final Act and the Madrid Final Document." Christa Lewek, member of the High Consistory, officially presented the final report and the recommendations, which had been discussed and approved by almost 200 Anglican, Evangelical, and Orthodox churches in Gwatt near Bern in January 1986 and which are to be presented -- in line with the decision of the Bern Conference -- to the governments of the participating churches.

The evangelical churches in the GDR recognize the continuous positive efforts of the GDR to enforce the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety in the GDR as well as abroad.

The general tone of all the deliberations and talks of the church representatives in Bern clearly showed that human contacts must serve peace, mutual understanding, and detente, and must not be abused for confrontations.

Ambassador Peter Steglich, department head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, explained to the church representatives the current GDR policy concerning questions of European security and cooperation. He reported on the recent export meetings discussing the CSCE process in Ottawa and Budapest and on the preparation of the CSCE meeting on human contacts. He stressed that the GDR is constructively preparing for this meeting in Bern and proceeds from the fact that it is taking place in a businesslike atmosphere for the benefit of the CSCE process.

State Secretary Gysi said that the constructive relationship between state and church in the GDR is contributing -- as has been repeatedly seen during the past few years -- top emphasizing the common interest in safeguarding life and shaping it in accordance with human dignity, and to holding trustful deliberations.

SCIENTIFIC-ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV

AU051513 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The 13th session of the SRV-GDR committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation ended in Berlin with the signing of a joint protocol and several governmental agreements. The delegations were led by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

The deliberations focused on measures for implementing the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

It was concurrently noted that economic and scientific-technological cooperation has been developing continuously and for mutual benefit. In line with the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period, the committee discussed tasks for deepening cooperation in economy, science, and technology and for more intensively utilizing the advantages of socialism for the welfare of both peoples. To this end, governmental agreements on the development of long-term cooperation concerning new coffee, coconut oil, coir, coconut yarns, and natural rubber were signed. On this basis the GDR delivers machinery, equipment, and materials for increasing the production and exports of the respective Vietnamese domestic products to the GDR. It was agreed to continue the long-term, tested cooperation in light industry.

The committee stressed that foreign trade turnover was considerably increased in the past period. The signing of the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period created an important basis for shaping trade in a purposeful way. Stipulations were set down for continuously implementing the annual protocol on the 1986 mutual deliveries and for solving transportation tasks.

The Vietnamese delegation expressed cordial thanks for the effective, solidary support granted by the SED, the government and the people of the GDR. During the session Kurt Siebt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, and Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador to the GDR, signed the agreement on GDR solidarity aid to the SRV for 1986.

On this basis basic and advanced training of Vietnamese cadres, and deliveries of equipment for teaching, production, and repair shops, of pharmaceuticals, teaching aids, and other goods are financed with donations from the GDR people.

Both sides paid high tribute to the results of the implementation of the October 1973 agreement concerning the vocational training of 10,000 SRV citizens in the GDR up to the beginning of 1986. The SRV delegation expressed its satisfaction at the training results and reported on the successful work of the Vietnamese skilled workers who returned home. Both delegations agreed to elaborate a program for developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the SRV for the period up to the year 2000.

The session took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and constructive cooperation. The signing of the documents was attended by Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of Bezirk-administered industry and food industry; and Dr Hermann Schwiesau, GDR ambassador to the SRV.

COURT SENTENCES WEST BERLINER FOR SUBVERSION

LD141708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- On 14 March 1986, the town court of Berlin sentenced an inhabitant of Berlin (West) Klaus Hoppanz to 5 years and 10 months imprisonment for crimes in accordance with paragraph 105 of the Penal Code. Hoppenz, who has been convicted several times previously took part as a recruited agent of the criminal Fuerch gang, known to the court, using conspiratorial means and methods by imparting instructions and training to other members of the group in subversive crimes against the GDR.

In the court trial, it was proven once again that the Fuerch gang, operating from Berlin (West) and from the FRG unscrupulously misuses the generous entry regulations for the GDR capital and the transit agreement.

SED-SPD PEACE SEMINAR CONCLUDES IN FRG

AU061325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- A 3-day seminar of members of the commission for basic values of the SPD Party Executive and of a group of SED social scientists was concluded in Freudenstadt (FRG) on the weekend. It was devoted to the subject of "peaceful coexistence and security partnership."

The group of SED social scientists was left by Prof Dr Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee. It comprised Prof Dr Erich Hahn, member of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Max Schmidt, director of the Institute for International Politics and Economy; and other social scientists.

Participating on the side of the basic values commission of the SPD Party Executive were: Prof Dr Erhard Eppler, member of the Presidium of the SPD Party Executive and chairman of the commission; Prof Dr Richard Loewenthal and Heinz Rapp; deputy chairmen of the commission; Prof Dr Iring Fetscher, Dr Klaus Mehrens, Dr Thomas Meyer, Dr Susanne Miller, Prof Dr Peter von Oertzen, and Burkhard Riechert.

The need for common security in the nuclear age was stressed in unison in the course of the frank and open-minded discussion. Practical and theological problems resulting from all this and related to securing peace and terminating the arms race were discussed. Problems of the contest and peaceful competition between the two social systems in the political, economic and ideological fields occupied a broad area of the discussion.

The two sides agreed that this useful dialogue between representatives of the SED and SPD should be continued.

'DISQUIETING SYMPTOMS' IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD161203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Correspondent Jozsef Havel report from Moscow and correspondent Elemer Czak report from New York with unidentified presenter on the "Seven Days of Five Continents" program]

[Text] [Presenter] The Palme funeral provided an opportunity for some high-level international meetings, including talks between Soviet Premier Ryzhkov and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. This exchange of views occurred at a time when disquieting symptoms are once again to be seen in the two leading powers' relations. There is no indication at the moment of any convergence as regards a moratorium on experimental nuclear explosions and another source of conflict arose during the week with the U.S. demand that the Soviet Union, as well as the Ukraine and Belorussia, reduce the number of their diplomats at U.N. Headquarters by 40 percent. Is there any chance for a continuation of Geneva this year? What characterizes Soviet-U.S. relations at the present time? Jozsef Havel reports from Moscow and Elemer Csak from New York.

[Havel] The diplomatic event of the week in Moscow was the reply Mikhail Gorbachev sent to the leaders of six countries; namely, Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, who, in their message to Gorbachev and Reagan had called on the Soviet Union and the United States to cease nuclear test explosions until the next summit. The CPSU general secretary gave a generous reply; the Soviet Union will not detonate nuclear devices even after the end of the moratorium, that is, 31 March, until the first U.S. test explosion. Thus, it depends entirely upon the United States, just as it has depended upon the United States up to now, for a complete cessation of nuclear explosions. Moscow unilaterally suspended nuclear test explosions as of August last year until 31 December, and then extended this moratorium until 31 March, 1986.

The United States was not and is not willing to follow the Soviet example. To put it somewhat frivolously, Moscow has danced the tango on its own for the last 8 months. This, however, cannot go on indefinitely. More precisely, it could continue if the United States were to give up test explosions, in which case the Soviet Union would not explode any nuclear devices either. However, there is no sign that the Americans are willing to work for such a favorable development. Despite this, Moscow has not given up the struggle. The Soviet Union proposed to the United States that they open bilateral negotiations in April, either in Moscow, Washington, or Geneva, on a nuclear test moratorium. Thereby Moscow once again provided in opportunity for realism to gain the upper hand in the United States on this issue.

[Csak] The U.S. Administration did not hesitate for a moment before giving its reply to the new Soviet moratorium. The White House spokesman told journalists that the United States and its allies need to detonate nuclear devices in the near future because the nuclear armory is an important component of U.S. deterrence and the Soviet Union has gained an advantage in this sphere. This justification does not contain any new element, just as the refusal directly follows from Washington's political line. The negative circumstance, however, is that this U.S. step coincides with the phase of preparations for the summit, which further increases the uncertainty as to whether the planned Reagan-Gorbachev meeting will materialize this year.

The two great powers' relations were overshadowed this week by another U.S. decision; specifically, the U.S. State Department in a style reminiscent of ultimatums informed the Soviet Union that it will have to reduce the number of its U.N. diplomats by almost 40 percent. Since the deadline for compliance is 2 years, the importance of this announcement is mainly psychological for the time being. Even though it is being stressed in Washington that the decision has nothing to do with bilateral relations, the arbitrary measure harms confidence according to observers and brings the seriousness of the world organization's basic agreements into question.

As the relevant legal committee also has pointed out, the United States, as the host country, not only has the possibility but also the duty to consult with the other side and the UN secretary general. However, the purpose for Washington was not to solve the alleged problem but to utilize it as a political weapon. This unfriendly action must not create a barrier in the way of holding the summit, the Soviet Union's UN representative said in reply to questions. He added, however, that this step will certainly harm the atmosphere before the summit.

The need for the summit is not questioned by the U.S. Administration. On the contrary, President Reagan indicated in an interview to a newspaper that there are constant consultations between Moscow and Washington on this issue. It is obvious, however, that it is not a matter of indifference whether the two leaders meet for the sake of the television cameras or in to reach substantial agreements. It seems that this is one of the main differences between the two sides at present.

NEPSZABA SAGDSURVEYS CONSUMER GOODS MARKETS

AU070600 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Mar 86 p 10

[Article by Andras Nyiro, department head at the Ministry of Domestic Trade: "The Consumer Goods Market"]

[Text] Last year, the consumer market was characterized by gradually increasing demand. Retail trade turnover at consumer prices in 1985 was 520 billion forints; this shows, compared to the same period of the previous year, an increase of 8.3 percent, that is, 40 billion forints.

Broken down to separate months, the greatest increase -- over 11 per cent -- was registered in October and December. In these 2 months the population's cash income increased rapidly, and it is expected that this will show an effect at the beginning of this year.

Retail trade turnover at comparable prices in 1985 increased by an unchanged 1.9 percent, which is according to the plan's stipulations.

During the year an overall balance was registered between purchasing power and commodity stocks. With the exception of supplying materials, the trade sector fulfilled the supply policy requirements laid down in the plan. During the year, the level of consumer supplies increased in spite of the fact that in a narrow field new, mainly periodic though otherwise lasting, shortages occurred.

Already, some signs of oversupply could be observed as regards some areas of the consumer market. This, however, cannot be regarded as a classic type of oversupply, because increases in inventories occurred in many cases as a result of decreasing demand for expensive commodities. Parallel to the changes in the income structure, last year's personal demands were characterized by marked differentiations.

People were looking for cheaper prime necessities and daily goods of acceptable quality as well as for commodities that satisfy higher demands and have greater consumer value, thus, being more expensive.

The level of last year's food supply, but especially the supply of basic food commodities, was good and steady. A significant increase in raw meat and meat products was obtained by the trade sector. The main problem was quality. There was a much better supply of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit compared with the level of 1984, and commodity stocks were plentiful; it is important that the joint price index of these three commodities did not increase. However, there was some produce -- such as grapes after a bad harvest -- which were sold at higher prices than the previous year.

In retail trade there was a better supply of articles of clothing as a result of more rapid domestic and import deliveries, and this was especially so in the first and third quarters. (It is worth noting that as a result of better selections in supply, the October turnover of articles of clothing showed an extremely dynamic increase of 18.7 percent.) However, mentioning a better supply, it is necessary to note that rapid price increases often hindered a satisfactory supply. The result of this, among other things, was that last year's quantity of articles of clothing sold decreased. This was especially true for footwear, because the prices at present are not being accepted by the population any longer.

As for miscellaneous manufactures, last year's supply was better than before and lasting shortage situations were eased, although they are still present in several fields. Oversupply occurred on the building materials markets because of large stocks and less willingness to undertake construction, but a surplus market also developed in certain areas of furniture and some home accessories. Within the main commodity group extremely high demand was registered in durable consumer goods. While the total turnover of miscellaneous manufacturers increased by 9.4 percent at consumer prices compared to the previous year, the increase in turnover was 13.3 percent as regards durable consumer goods. The sales of gas appliances increased more rapidly than the average. An extremely high demand was also registered in the sales of technical telecommunication articles. Compared with the previous year, 16,000 more tape recorders, 10,000 more record players, and 42,000 more color television sets were sold. As a result of measures taken by the government, which affected the operational organization of the trade sector and enterprises, the situation of lasting shortages of various types of coal eased and the number of registered requests decreased. The decisive point in this process was that by mid-November the coal mining sector made up its backlog. All in all, the coal market calmed down by the end of the year. Concerning quantity, demands then could be satisfied.

The gradual improvement in goods supply was due above all to the fact that domestic industry could increase its wholesale and retail sale deliveries by more than 7 percent in value and by 3.9 percent in quantity, that is, at unchanged prices. Deliveries from the engineering sector and the chemical industry increased rapidly, while thtat of the light industry -- primarily due to lower production in the textile and clothing sector -- only increased by 2.7 percent of unchanged prices. Mainly due to the importation of fuels, domestic commodity stocks were supplemented by a greater amount of imports than the previous year. The role of imports in consumer supply increased only to a slight degree. Imports mainly served to reduce shortages.

During the course of the year, there were improvements in the contractual relations of domestic industry and trade. However, this trend stopped in the fourth quarter. In spite of the overall positive tendency, it was characteristic of the whole year that the industrial sector only undertook to fulfill a part of the demands of the trade sector. The role of occasional purchases increased in fulfilling contractual commitments, and this hindered the establishment of suitable selection in supply as regards consumers' demands. All this was influenced by those disturbances in cooperation that occurred in reproduction because of problems with raw materials, manpower, capacity, and so on.

"Percentage Increase and Decreased of Retail Trade Turnover in 1985 at the Unchanged Prices of 1984":

Food products:	3.2 (increase)
Catering:	1.2 (decrease)
Clothing:	2.2 (decrease)
Miscellaneous	
Manufacturers:	2.9 (increase)
Total:	1.9 (increase)

MARJAI, SFRY'S ZEMLJARIC DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD150009 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Hungarian-Yugoslav deputy prime ministerial talks have been held in Pecs. Jozsef Marjai and Janez Zemljaric discussed the world economic situation, briefed each other on the work of economic construction in the two countries, and reviewed their economic cooperation. They determined the measures needed for the further expansion of Hungarian-Yugoslav economic relations.

LAZAR MEETS WITH DRA'S SOLTAN ALI KESHTMAND

AU051430 Budapest NESZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] On Monday [3 March] n Moscow, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met and held discussion with Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Present at the meeting was Sandor Rajnai, ambassador of our homeland in Moscow.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE INCREASES FOOD PRICES

Communique Details Cited

LD151922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Here are details of the communique of the Ministry of Finance concerning price increases on some food articles from tomorrow.

The price of basic types of bread goes up by 2 zloty, cereals by Z3-4, oatmeal by Z2-3, the price of ordinary milk will rise by Z1, full fat milk by Z2, powdered milk by Z0.

The price of butter, cream and clotted cream, hard cheese and fat curd cheese, oil, margarine, and macaroni will be increased by not more than 8 percent. The price of sugar goes up by Z10. The price of pork fat and lard, and low fat curd cheese remain unchanged. The prices of milk, butter, and curd cheese change according to season; thus they will be reduced for the summer season. Also from tomorrow the retail prices of spirit-based products will be increased on average by 10 percent.

Increased prices for meat and processed meat will be introduced in August and will not exceed 8 percent. The early announcement of the increase is possible because meat and processed meat is rationed. No other official price increases are envisaged for this year on basic food articles providing agricultural production is no less than planned for this year. The need for food price increases arises from increased production costs in agriculture, processing, and food turnover.

In view of the increasing costs of agricultural production and in order to ensure its profitability, seasonal procurement prices are being increased because otherwise food production would be reduced. The retail price increases for food will not fully cover the increase of production costs; considerable subsidies are still being maintained.

Steps have been taken to prevent a deterioration in the material situation of people on the lowest incomes. Pensions are increasing due to a revaluation of pensions on 1 March; pensioners received higher payments on average by Z1,425 a month. Regardless of the above, the majority of pensioners, including those who were receiving pensions by the end of 1982, will get an additional increase in September.

On 1 March this year, nursing supplementary benefits for pensioners, family allowances for low income families, nursing allowances for disabled children, bringing up allowances for single-parent families were increased. The income threshold has been increased for payments from the alimony fund from Z4,000 to Z6,000.

Monetary resources will be increased for social aid and resources from work enterprises as well for social and housing aid for employees and former employees, pensioners, and their families and also for working invalids of the first and second groups.

The full text of the communique will be published in Monday press.

Walesa Hints at Protests

AU161354 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 16 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa hit out Saturday at new price rises introduced by the Polish Government and hinted at protests similar to those which followed food price hikes last year.

"The rises, of between 10 and 20 per cent in food and alcohol, coal gas, electricity and transport, will be introduced between now and the autumn.

"Poland's serious economic and social problems cannot be solved by price increases," said Mr. Walesa, adding that the increases would only lead to a new drop in living standards "which are already very low."

"In this situation, I think a protest by the working classes would be justified," he said.

Thousands Protest in Gdansk

AU162041 Paris AFP in English 2036 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 17 (AFP) -- Several thousand Poles marched through the streets of Gdansk on Sunday to protest against government-decreed price rises, sources in the Baltic port said.

The demonstrators attended mass and demonstrated for about one half hour before police dispersed them without violence, the sources said.

Lech Walesa, leader of the banned labour organisation, Solidarity, who did not attend the protest, had hit out Saturday against the rises of between 10 and 20 per cent in food, coal gas, alcohol, electricity and transport.

Officials Discuss Hikes

LD170043 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 16: The "Czas" (Time) regular weekly TV Saturday programme was yesterday entirely devoted to one issue -- price hikes and undertakings aimed at shielding the economically weakest groups of the population against the effects of the cost-of-living increase.

Representatives of the authorities of five ministries: Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Economy Wieslaw Mlynarczyk; Deputy Minister of Finance Antoni Gryniewicz; Deputy Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs Andrzej Paczos; Deputy Minister of Internal Trade and Services Stanislaw Bragiel and head of the Department of Economics and Finance at the Ministry of Mining and Power Longin Tarasiewicz.

Following the first public round of questions and answers the guests answered telephone calls from TV viewers. Questions and answers concerning various issues from three basic groups.

Q: Why was the intention to introduce price hikes not announced earlier and why the matter was not consulted?

A: In the last 4 years it was possible to hold consultations and announce price hikes beforehand without fear of market disturbances because a majority of those foodstuffs which the hikes concerned were rationed. At present only meat products are rationed. At present only meat products are rationed and we have announced their price hikes much earlier. We did not, of course, fear a buyout of bread or milk but it was not the case with sugar and especially alcohol. To announce price hikes of some products and withhold those of others would be awkward.

The current price increase was already consulted during the discussion on the assumptions of the central annual plan for 1986, those concerning the sphere of prices and incomes.

Shielding the economically weakest is envisaged in this year's plan. The recently adopted law which envisages a 15 percent increase in old age and disability pensions in social benefits which were allotted earlier decided about the increase of old age and disability pensions for about 6 million people. Also, family benefits will be paid out according to new rules.

Family benefits accompanying old age and disability pensions are also going up as well as a score of other social benefits.

As to the questions concerning coal, sugar and related price hikes, the answers were as follows:

The price of coal never covered the costs of exploitation. Costs are rising continuously because we are exploiting ever deeper and more shallow layers of coal.

Another question: Why the price of sugar went up for the second time in such a short period of time and whether this was not an exaggeration. The answer: The rise introduced in November secured profitable production of sugar beets yet was immediately followed by an increase in production costs, mainly because of increased fuel prices. As far as alcohol was concerned, public opinion was divided. Some considered the current increase too high others demanded an even more drastic one.

The reply to a question whether the meat price hike announced for August would allow for lifting its rationing was that this would be decided not so much by a price increase as by increased meat supplies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

14 March Session

LD140833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0810 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Welcome ladies and gentlemen to the building of the Central Committee. A moment or so ago the deliberations of the 25th PZPR Central Committee Plenum resumed. They were opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Today the plenary debate will continue and relevant resolutions will be adopted. The 25th Plenum will also establish the exact dates for the 10th PZPR Congress. We shall return with another report on the deliberations at 1000 hours [0900 GMT].

Congress Agenda Set

LD141828 Warsaw PAP in English 1629 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 14 -- The PUWP CC decides to convene the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. It will open in Warsaw on June 29, 1986 with the following frame agenda:

1. A PUWP CC'S report on party tasks in the socialist development of the Polish People's Republic.
2. A report by the Council of Ministers on assumptions of Poland's socio-economic development in 1986-1990 and till the year 1995.
3. A report on the PUWP CC's activity.
4. A report by the Central Auditing Commission.
5. A report by the Central Commission of Party Control.
6. Discussion.
7. Adoption of the "PUWP Programme".
8. Adoption of resolutions.
9. Adoption of amendments and supplements to the PUWP Statute.
10. Elections of the PUWP central authorities and organs of control.

Guidelines Approved

LD141903 Warsaw PAP in English 1605 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 14: The PUWP CC approves the draft guidelines for the 10th PUWP Congress worked out by a congress committee team, and resolves to submit the guidelines, after taking into consideration remarks made during discussion at the 25th plenum, to a party and national debate.

The congress guidelines, entitled "let us strengthen the socialist foundations of a secure, economically efficient, modern and law-abiding Poland" constitute the elaboration for the years 1986-1990 of the assumptions for the PUWP Programme. They present the targets of Poland's development and the conditions and ways for their realization.

The Central Committee expresses its opinion that the discussion on the guidelines will become an important socio-political campaign, stimulating the society, factory crews, socio-vocational communities to actions accelerating Poland's development and improving the material and cultural living conditions.

The Central Committee obliges party members and party organizations and instances to be particularly active in organizing discussions on the guidelines, to a creative participation in these discussions, to winning the widest social circles possible for this cause. The Central Committee appeals to the working class, all working people, the allied parties, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), the trade unions, youth, and the socio-political and socio-vocational organizations to launch a civic debate on the key problems of our future contained in the guidelines.

Speakers Address Plenum

LD141100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] We now go over to the PZPR Central Committee meeting. The plenary debate ended five minutes ago here at the 25th plenum.

The first to speak in the discussion today was Jan Kolodziejczak, candidate Central Committee member and director of the Telcom-Teletra works in Poznan. He said the goals of the economic development contained in the theses for the 10th party congress should be narrowed down to the principal development goals: increasing production and stepping up exports. Achievement of these two assumptions would improve the state of our whole economy and the well-being of the society. The present export position of Poland is embarassing, said Jan Kolodziejczak. We are at the end of the list of European exporters. This does not correspond to our capabilities or aspirations. Speaking about the personnel policy the speaker drew attention to the personnel reviews which are being carried out in enterprises and within the administration. These must not be static reviews, he said, done periodically without drawing any conclusions.

The last to speak in the discussion at the 25th plenum was Zofia Makowska, Central Committee member and teacher at the Romual Traugutt grammar school in Warsaw. She said that the end of the Central Committee's period of office provides an opportunity to assess what we have done and whether more could have been done. Such an assessment is encouraged by the fact that everybody is participating in working out of the important documents and the quality of the documents being prepared by members of the Central Committee and their cohesion is extremely important here. Zofia Makowska said that she was in the team which was working on the report and she knows how difficult it is to write such a document, so that it can be brief and at the same time interesting to everyone. We must listen to the party organizations to improve such materials. One must also examine such documents from the point of view of young people: are these able to appeal to our children? It is the condition for realization of the program to have a correct attitude to work. Everybody must be filled with the work ethic and it is necessary to end with the universal limiting of ambitions to an average and mediocre level. The inscription made in Poland on the goods which we wish to sell abroad must mean beautiful, good, worthy of respect. That is why our only export goods must remain the music of Chopin and the poetry of our classics.

Zofia Makowska said that everybody had to support the party with wiser and more ambitious activity than so far been the case.

Altogether, yesterday and today, 26 speakers took part in the discussion. As we have said, 10 minutes ago a break in the proceedings was announced. They are to resume at 1030. The adoption of resolutions and the closing speech is planned then.

Plenum Concludes

LD141824 Warsaw PAP in English 1617 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 14: The two-day 25th PUWP CC plenary session, chaired by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski wound up here today. The Agenda envisaged a review of draft congress guidelines and the evaluation of the course of congress campaign so far and of the implementation of 9th Congress recommendations concerning party concerning party personnel policy. The PUWP Central Committee passed resolutions on submitting the PUWP 10th congress guidelines to party and national discussion and on convening the congress, which is due to start in Warsaw on June 29, 1986. Next, two draft resolutions and a Central Committee decision were put under consideration. The PUWP Central Committee also passed a decision on personnel policy.

At the close of the session, the PUWP CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered a speech. Signing of "the Internationale" ended the plenum.

RADULESCU, DELEGATION MEET WITH SWEDEN'S CARLSSON

AU152028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 15/3/1986 -- A party and state delegation headed by Gheorghe Radulescu, that participated in the funeral of Olof Palme, met Ingvar Carlsson, chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP), prime minister of Sweden.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party condolences were conveyed at the heavy loss suffered by the SDLP with the death of Olof Palme, a prominent personality of the socialist movement and of the Swedish political life, an outstanding statesman. Ingvar Carlsson sent thanks for the expressed compassionate feelings and appreciation of the participation of the Romanian party and state delegation in Olof Palme's funeral.

During the interview the sides highlighted the friendly relations extant between the two parties and countries, expressing the wish to further develop them.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS' WORK

AU141954 Bucharest LUMEA No 11 in Romania 13 Mar 86 pp 4, 5

[Mihai Corut dispatch from Moscow entitled: "A Qualitatively New Stage in the Development of the Soviet Society"]

[Excerpts] The 27th CPSU Congress, the proceedings of which ended in the middle of last week, will undoubtedly go down in the history of the party and Soviet state as a political event of particular importance.

Among the documents adopted was the political report of the CPSU Central Committee presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was unanimously endorsed by the delegations. Actually, the report was the focus of the congress debates and it is now the general focus of the 19 million communists and of all working people throughout the country. On the basis of the resolution, through which the congress endorsed the political report of the CPSU Central Committee, all party organizations shall be guided by that document in their overall activity. The report outlines the tasks aimed at speeding up the USSR's socioeconomic development, perfecting the leadership and planning activity in all domestic and foreign areas, and at deepening socialist democracy. The party's and people's immediate task -- the report stresses -- is to firmly and in a short time overcome the negative tendencies and phenomena which have emerged in economic development, to achieve a dynamic economic growth, and to open up broad prospects for the assertion of the working people's initiative and creativity for genuine revolutionary changes. The fulfillment of these tasks will permit the Soviet peoples to cover a new and important stage on the road of building the new system in a relatively short time.

The document also stresses the need to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and stresses the need to intensify efforts to ensure the peoples' peace and security. All this is of essential importance, because in the current international situation, preserving peace and preventing a new world war are the basic problems of our time.

The assessments, conclusions, and directions of action included in the political report are outlined in the above-mentioned resolution which was published on the day when the congress proceedings concluded and which was followed by the complete publication of the other documents in the Soviet central and countrywide press: the CPSU Program in a new edited form; Basic Directives of the USSR's Socioeconomic Development in the 1986-90 Period and up to the Year 2000; and the CPSU Statute with the proposed modifications -- documents that define the future development of the party and Soviet society and the components and aspects of this development in a broad perspective. All these documents were adopted at a time when the country needed a new strategic line to resume and continue its upward trend toward new heights of development and progress.

As the congress proceedings demonstrated, the Soviet society is prepared to proceed to achieving a qualitatively new level in its development. This was proved by each of the meetings of the communist forum, by the working atmosphere that characterized the debates, and by the thorough analysis made and great responsibilities assumed by the delegates to lend their activity at their given work places dynamism and creativity in order to implement the provisions of the congress decisions. This was also significantly demonstrated by the public discussion of the draft documents on the congress agenda, discussion which was characterized by an unprecedented participation: more than 110 million of working people, practically the whole of the country's adult population. This participation resulted in hundreds of thousands of tangible proposals forwarded by the proposals forwarded by the producers of material and cultural assets. Thus the whole country favored a new strategic line to speed up socioeconomic development, a line that was formulated almost a year ago (April 1985) by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and that was homogenized now by the great forum of the party. The concept of accelerating socioeconomic development, that runs like a red threat through the documents, is based on tangible measures aimed at implementing the tasks included in the congress resolution on the political report. Being a true pivot of the great options of a long-term development and aiming at programmatic targets covering the stage that separates us from the next millenium -- speeding up development is, in fact, the main axis of the qualitative changes to take place both in the area of the forces of production and in that of social development. As the congress resolution stresses, the new strategic line consists of proceeding to an economy characterized by a high level of organization and efficiency, developing the forces of production, by perfected socialist production relations, and by a well-organized economic mechanism. The basic element of speeding up development, in fact its programmatic vector, continues to be the national economy, the main area of activity of the party, the field in which the preconditions are created to ensure a rich material and cultural life and an intensive social life for the Soviet people.

The main lever for propelling the economy toward new qualitative horizons, incorporated in the final goal, is represented by the radical acceleration of scientific-technological progress and the introduction -- at the level of branches and of the national economy -- of new generations of technical equipment and of original technologies that are able to ensure maximum efficiency. It is in this direction that science and technology, together with industry, agriculture, and other branches of material production, and practically all fields able to contribute to the society's progress, are called upon to proceed at a high rate.

Defining the renovating concept on speeding up socioeconomic development, the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress advocate that in the coming 15 years, the national income and the country's industrial production are to almost double, mainly by doubling the productive potential and through qualitative transformations. Social labor productivity is to increase -- in the same interval -- 2.3-2.5 times over while material and energy consumption is to decrease substantially.

A first stage in implementing these goals is the current 1986-90 5-year plan. The congress resolution calls upon the working people in the national economy to act to make maximum use of existing reserves and stresses that this is the surest way to implement the established development program. The main task of this stage is to ensure the planned economic growth rates and to increase economic efficiency on the basis of introducing the most recent achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, rebuilding and reusing enterprises, intensively using the available productive potential, strictly economizing raw materials and energy, and on the basis of perfecting the economic mechanism. As a corollary to these actions and on the basis of increasing labor productivity, an overall increase in the national income and in industrial production in the current 5-year plan is also planned. Such results will guarantee the implementation of the program provisions aimed at improving the material and cultural well-being of the working people. As a matter of fact, the "junction" between the two programs -- economic and social -- is an important means to speed up development and the active and coherent social policy which are to be coupled by ensuring a concordance between labor and consumption and by establishing a closer dependence on wages paid in keeping with the achieved productivity and with the qualitative aspects of the economic activity.

The congress documents and the conclusions of the dicussion demonstrate that conditions have been created to implement the targets promoted by the programs of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. The delegates who took the floor at the communist forum in the Kremlin concretely referred to the possibilities in enterprises, central departments, and economic ministries, in regions and the Soviet republics to make better use of raw material resources; they referred to the advantages of ongoing reconstruction, and of the modernization of productive units and to possibilities of increasing agricultural production by substantiating their generally valid proposals and remarks with examples from their recent experience.

In the congress debates and obviously, in the adopted documents, an important place was held by questions pertaining to the international policy promoted by the party and Soviet state. In this respect, the congress resolution stresses that the main target of the CPSU's foreign policy is to ensure for the Soviet people the possibility to work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. Therefore, in the future too, the main direction of the party's activity in the international arena must be the struggle against nuclear danger, against the arms race, and for preserving and strengthening general peace.

The main orientation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is the years to come must be the struggle for implemening the program of eliminating mass destruction weapons and of averting the danger of a war, a program included in the statement of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary of January 1986. The congress -- the resolution stresses -- completely supports the new positive elements that have emerged in mutural relations with the socialist countries in the wake of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum of last April, mentioning that the essence of cooperation between those countries is cooperation between the ruling communist parties and the improvement and renewal of the forms and methods of that cooperation. the CPSU advocates correct and sincere relations with all communist parties, with all the countries of the world socialist system, and comradely exchanges of views with those countries and hails any step toward bringing socialist countries closer and any positive change in their relations.

The positions presented in the political report and then outlined in the resolution in connection with developments in the international arena, the proposals and initiatives on disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the actions promoted to preserve peace earned the adherence and unanimous support of the delegations and of the whole people. As a matter of fact, the word "peace" was a leitmotiv in the speeches made by the delegates to the congress and in the meetings organized in enterprises and institutions with the party delegations from various countries that participated in the forum of the Soviet Communists.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress open up prospects for extensive activity for the Soviet peoples both in the work they perform to build socialism and communism in their struggle for peace, activities which are also of great international significance.

The 27th CPSU Congress concluded in the same working atmosphere that prevailed each day of the proceedings, thus confirming the assessment made by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail G rbachev that it had been a congress that had taken place under the sign of quality.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MALAYSIA

AU141842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur AGERPRES 14/3/1986 -- A protocol signed at the end of the third session of the Joint Romanian-Malaysian Government Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation held in Kuala Lumpur contains measures for the development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation in various domains of mutual interest.

The two countries' delegations were led by the foreign ministers who pointed out that the results of the session fell in line with bilateral summit talks and understandings.

Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva had talks with his Malaysian counterpart and working meetings with the ministers of transport, trade and industry, energy, posts and telecommunications, and with top executives of the state-owned company Petronas.

DASCALESCU CABLES GREETINGS TO DPRK PREMIER

AU060937 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council on his birthday. In the cable the belief is expressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments of the two countries will continue to develop in the spirit of the talks held and understandings reached at summit level.

PLANINC ATTENDS PALME FUNERAL; MEETS CARLSSON

Officials Depart for Funeral

LD141649 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1555 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, president of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, the country's largest social political organization, Aleksandar Grlickov, and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Mitja Ribicic left for Stockholm today. They will attend there the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on March 15.

Planinc, Carlsson Hold Talks

LD151515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson today received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the other members of the Yugoslav delegation attending the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. In a very friendly atmosphere, it was affirmed that there is a mutual desire for developing all-around cooperation between the two countries. Questions of the life and work of Yugoslavs in Sweden were touched upon, and Prime Minister Carlsson said they contributed to the well-being of Sweden and its culture. There was a short exchange of views on some international questions, and in particular the cooperation of the two countries within the group of [word indistrinct] countries. In addition to Milka Planinc, the Yugoslav delegation to the funeral of Olof Palme includes Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Mitja Ribicic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Marjan Osolnik, ambassador of the SFRY in the Kingdom of Sweden.

Planinc Meets USSR's Ryzhkov

LD152129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2017 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Stockholm this evening, where they have been attending the funeral of Olof Plame.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today had short meetings with Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi; UN Secretary General; Perez de Ceullar; Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe; Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Ryhkov; and many personalities in Swedish political life.

Delegation Returns to Belgrade

LD152328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2249 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Belgarde 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who attended Olof Palme's funeral in Stockholm, returned to Belgrade this evening.

They were greeted at Belgrade airport by Zoran Miskovic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council; and Dusan Strbac, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and also by Magnusson, charge d'affaires of the Swedish Embassy in the SFRY.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD141612 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1429 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, March 14 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav military delegation, headed by Chief of General Staff Colonel-General Zorko Canadi, ended a several-day visit to the Swedish Armed Forces today. The visit was assessed by both sides as very useful. General Canadi was received by Swedish Defence Minister Roine Carlsson. The Yugoslav military delegation also attended Swedish Army tactical exercises.

The visit, together with General Canadi's talks with his host, General Linnart Ljung, is expected to contribute to the continutiy and promotion of bilateral military cooperation.

ZEMLJARIC, HUNGARY'S MARJAI DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD142357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, had a working meeting with the Hungarian deputy premier, Joszef Marjai, in Pecs this afternoon.

On this occasion Janez Zemljaric and Jozsef Marjai conducted extensive talks on bilateral economic relations and long-term cooperation in the energy industry, transportation and tourism. They also discussed ways of developing and promoting cooperation in the border area to which both countries attach particular importance. The two deputy prime ministers also informed each other about the domestic economic situation in their respective countries.

LCY OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR INDIAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU131348 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for India yesterday at noon. Stojakov will attend the work of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India.

U.S. REPLY TO USSR MORATORIUM INITIATIVE NOTED

LD142004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. will continue with nuclear tests, the White House announced today in a reply to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative on a moratorium on testing.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan said the Soviets, on the basis of reciprocity, could come and attend one of the U.S. underground tests and bring with them any instruments they wish.

The White House said Gorbachev's initiative could not be accepted because the U.S. and its allies are convinced the tests are necessary in view of the fact that nuclear weapons are a major deterrent to war ambitions and intentions.

President Reagan's administration claims the Soviet Union has supremacy in nuclear arms. The U.S. cannot, therefore, agree to a moratorium now.

Observers here raise the question as to how much influence Washington's refusal will have on preparations for the next meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, to be held in Washington this year.

The agreement on nuclear tests, that is, the moratorium, and the agreement on the reduction of missiles in Europe, are supposed to be the two most important results of the summit.

KOMUNIST CITED ON TENSE RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD141426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1303 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- Despite indications of an improvement in Yugoslav-Albanian relations, several undesirable steps taken by the Albanian state and party leadership have again provoked tensions between the two Balkan neighbours and undoubtedly harmed their relations, writes the Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST today.

The periodical recalls that Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Milekna Bojanic's visit to Tirana last year during which an agreement on increasing trade until 1990 was signed was a step toward better relations between the two countries. Another positive element was the completion of the joint Titograd-Shkoder rail line which finally linked Albania with the European rail network.

However, in a speech early in February, Albanian state and party leader Ramiz Alia openly took the side of Albanian separatists and nationalists in Yugoslavia whose aim is to dismember Yugoslavia and incorporate parts of it in a "Greater Albania." In addition, Albanian propaganda continues claiming that Yugoslav territories predominantly populated by ethnic Albanians was "seized" from Albania.

Ramiz Alia has confirmed that he abides by Enver Hoxha's policy and that he will continue to foment national intolerance and conflicts in Yugoslavia, writes KOMUNIST.

The latest attacks on Yugoslavia are also designed to draw attention away from Albania's economic problems, says KOMUNIST, recalling that results in almost all sectors of the economy are below the planned targets. Officially, the reasons for the shortfalls are being sought in the severe winter, dry summer and the death of Enver Hoxha. But in reality, the causes are quite different.

The obsolete technology which dates to the times of "eternal friendship" with the Soviet Union and China requires major modernization which Albania cannot carry out by itself but, on the other hand, is loath to ask for foreign loans.

Yugoslavia has repeatedly proved its readiness to develop relations with Albania on the basis of strict respect for independence and sovereignity. Such proof should also be supplied by Albania since only equality-based cooperation is in the true interests of both countries and their peoples, a need of the times, and the guarantee of a safer future for both Yugoslavia and Albania, as well as the Balkans.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR 14 MAR

LD132203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1836 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 14 (TANJUG) -- By 1990, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are to exchange goods worth 7.6 billion dollars, which is about 8 percent more than in the past five years.

The above was envisaged in an agreement on trade of goods and services between the two countries, signed in Prague today by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Dr Milenko Bojanovic and Czechoslovak Minister for Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban.

Under the agreement Yugoslavia is to export to Czechoslovakia ships, power and fuels industry equipment, cranes for harbours, bulldozers, machine tools, car industry equipment, transformers, agricultural technology and other industrial products.

At the same time, Czechoslovakia will export to Yugoslavia power and fuels and mining industries equipment, machine tools, trams, tractors, freight and passenger vehicles.

The two side assessed that the Yugoslav-Czechoslovak trade results in the past five years formed a solid foundation to further develop cooperation. The contracts on long-term production cooperation and specialization at the level of enterprises, as set out, were of great importance for the development and expansion of economic relations.

The consumer goods exchange was also expected to continue and considerable attention is to be devoted in the next five-year period to upgrading coooperation in the tourist and building industries and transportation.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE REJECTS MARTINOVIC CHARGES

AU161917 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Kosta Krajincanic feature from the "Sunday at 10" program on the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's work]

[Excerpt] The Federal Chamber should have held a debate about the Djordje Martinovic case at the end of last month. Would this high assembly chamber discuss the Martinovic case at all, after the latest announcement that has arrived from Onjilane? For the news carried by all information media the day before yesterday runs as follows:

[Begin announcer recording] The investigation procedures that have been conducted have failed to prove the existence of a suspicion that Djordje Martinovic's injuries were caused by violence, and the Gnjilane District Public Prosecutor has therefore rejected criminal charges against unknown perpetrators of violence. [end recording]

Does this news put a full stop to the Martinovic case? Does it definitely abolish the need for the tragic puzzle to be solved at the place where it should bave been a long time ago: at the court, before the face of justice and the public? The Gnjiland announcement, let us recall, has come after one unofficial and three official inquiries by court medical experts, the last and decisive one of which has not been presented to the public. What has happened meanwhile? Has the finding of the group of experts -- a group consisting of experts from Ljubkjana, Novi Sad, and Nis -- put an end to the matter? What does that finding look like? What investigation procedures were conducted so that one could come to such a certain conclusion?

None of this has been said in the Gnjilane announcement. Through this failure it brings new excitement into the public, increases the temperature, even provokes indignation. The unnecessary politicization of the Martinovic case is continuing, and thousands of new questions appear. After almost a year of guesswork which turned the case into a hitherto unheard of legal, medical, and political phenomenon, we would like to ask whether there is a man named Djordje Martinovic at all.

COURT SENTENCES FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

LD141701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Rijeka, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today in the Rijeka District Court Josip Ceranic (55) was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment, his son Josip Ceranic (21) to 1 year and 8 months and Tomislav Markovic (23) to 1 year of imprisonment, for hostile propaganda.

The Ogulin "threesome" were accused of using hostile propaganda to extol ustashas and by making Croat nationalist pronouncements they fomented religious and national hatred. Hosip Ceranic junior and Tomislav Markovic in fall 1983 vandalized a monument erected in honor of the victims of fascist terror not far from Ogulin. Josip Ceranic senior was proved to have worked under the instructions of hostile emigre organizations in the Federal Repulic of Germany, from whom he used to get propaganda material. In any case, the court hearing has been going on for a full 3 years.

FEDERAL CHAMBER EXAMINES POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD132253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly continued its examination of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System today. Twenty-two delegates registered to speak in today's debate. Yesterday 10 took part in the discussion.

First to take the floor was Ela Ulrih-Atena who as the rapporteur of the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations reported that this working body supports the Analysis as a whole, assessing that it confirms the value of the basic directions and principles of the 1974 Constitution.

The analysis was criticized for not devoting enough attention to the differences between parts of our country, which indirectly restricts the functioning of the political system, for not emphasizing that nationalism is one of the most reactionary ideological factors which obstructs the prospects for socialism, and for not giving the socialist republics the necessary treatment in the Analysis.

On the basis of the stance that the socioeconomic position of farmers is closely linked with their participation and influence in the political system, Jovan Lazarevic noted that the Critical Analysis should have, but did not succeed in, establishing the progress made in realizing the income-based integration of farmers with associated labor, where the problems lie, and the ways of overcoming them. This is why the Analysis cannot be seen as a contribution to changes in practice, Lazarevic stressed.

Neither the credit, taxation nor the prices policy has encouraged new relations, and it is therefore clear why the interests of farmers for association, which according to Lazarevic, do exist, are unable to emerge. Neglect of these facts means that the Analysis puts forward no proposal, in his view, but rather unnecessarily and uselessly paraphrases the Law on Associated Labor.

Batric Jovanovic noted that it is unfortunate that the authors of the Critical Analysis were not present at the debate, because a dialogue could then have developed. He went on to emphasize that the document proposes only minor corrections to the political system, instead of changing everything which has not withstood the test of practice. The most serious consequence of mistaken solutions in the political system is the breakdown of the unified Yugoslav market and the creation of eight autarchic republican and provincial economies. Why, Jovanovic asks himself, did the authors of the Critical Analysis not give a concrete proposal for solving this problem. He did not agree with the assessment of the Analsyis that the economic crisis was caused by the domination of statist relations and technobureaucratic monopolies at all levels of associated labor and of society as a whole. Such an assessment is out of place and untimely, because the causes of the crisis lie elsewhere, above all in the fact that for a long time there has been no unified strategy for the technological development of the country, and that we have an irrational foreign exchange system and chaos in the foreign exchange sphere.

The authors of the Critical Analysis, according to Jovanovic, give an unrealistic picture of the conflicts in oour society because they claim that they result from the fact that the interests of the working class and the technobureaucratic state-property monopoly do not coincide. Moreover, the authors have devoted insufficient attention to the most important problem, unemployment, and have failed to give a complete analysis of the system of self-managing communities of interest. The problems in the work of the Federal Chamber are reduced to inadequate ties between the delegates and their grassroots, which, as Jovanovic claims, is not the greatest failing. Why did the authors not study the role of the Federal Chamber themselves, and why did they not examine the causes of the failure to observe the constitutional provisions on the competence of this chamber in the economic sphere?

Batric Jovanovic also did not agree with the assessment of the Analysis that the SFRY Presidency affirmed itself as a factor of cohesion and stability in our society. This body has even permitted the government to violate the anti-inflationary program, which has drawn the county into an even deeper economic and social crisis, Jovanovic stressed.

If there exists a desire for dominance of one nation over another, as the Critical Analysis concludes, why did the authors not study this problem and give appropriate proposals for its solution? In the Analysis there is also no mention of whether the constitutios of the republics and provinces are in all respects harmonized with the SFRY Constitution when it comes to the equality of nations and nationalities in the nationally mixed republics, provinces, and municipalities, said Batric Jovanovic.

It is my impression that in examining the Critical Analysis we sometimes lose sight of the fact that it does not have the force of a legal act, nor the character of a constitutional-legal initiative for changing the constitution, because it is well known who can do this, according to the SFRY Constitution, and under what conditions, Ivica Lovric stressed. In the same way we are losing sight of the fact that the constitutional principles and orientations adopted in 1974 have the character of a program and it cannot be expeced that they will be implemented in a decade. In his view many of the causes of the present difficulties, particularly in the federation, lie not so much in the constitutional norms, as in the system of social reproduction and in the economic development policy.

Everything that is said in the Critical Analysis about lack of responsibility, which has lead to major mistakes and distortions, obliges us to continue investigating the causes of this phenomenon in our society, Dusan Pekic stressed.

The question is justifiably asked, Pekic said, as to how these phenomena could have arisen in our self-managing socialist system where the working class and working people have great constitutional and formal-legal competence.

The political and moral crisis represent a great danger than the economic crises which are the product of the former. Thus, in Pekic's view, if we want to restore trust in the LCY, in the state leadership, while improving constitutional and legal solutions, we we should liquidate the power of unconstitutional groups and power centers.

Proceedings should be set in motion at once, at least for establishing political responsibility of all those who got the country into the crisis, who made decisions on uncontrolled borrowing, misguided investments, who put their signature to mistaken assessments and conclusions about the situation in Kosovo while the irredenta has been indoctrinating the great majority of schoolchildren unhindered for years. To make the irony even greater, Dusan Pekic stressed, these same people are today making the most imprtant decisions and are proclaiming themselves irreplaceable, crudely violating the laws and moral norms.

In the opinion of Dragutin Sokal, experience so far calls for changing the position of the delegate base within the framework of the assembly system, particulary when it is a question of the place and role of the working class in decision making at the federal level. At this level workers do not have their own chamber -- a chamber of associated labor, and it is obvious that this is not the Federal Chamber, he stressed.

Presenting the views of his delegational base, Vehbija Hajredini said that the basic message of the public debate on the Critical Analysis can be summed up as the view that the basic orientations and frameworks of the political system do not need to be changed. It was stressed that the Critical Analysis can serve as a basic for an exchange of views on the functioning of the political system. Partcipants in these debates stressed that we do not have a crisis of the political system, nor a crisis of self-management as a production relationship, but that there is insufficient determination when it comes to eliminating and removing obvious difficulties. Vehbija Hajredini added that in the Critical Analysis there are not enough concrete proposals and measures, nor answers on the method of resolving all problems which are pointed out in the document.

At the end of the session it was agreed that a resume of the debate in the Federal Chamber on the Critical Analysis should be sent to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance. The Assembly will also prepare a work program for realising the tasks arising out of the Critical Analysis.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS LAW ON FOREIGN DEBT 13 MAR

LD132052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG) -- The National Bank of Yugoslavia will be permitted to incur a foreign debt of up to 3.9 billion dollars in order to refinance the principal of the country's debt which falls due in 1986 and 1987. The above is specified in the law adopted today in the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Some 2.5 billion dollars will be credits from Western commercail banks granted under previously concluded agreements. As far as the remaining 1.4 billion dollars are concerned, talks will be resumed with the governments of creditor-countries.

An agreement concluded by Yugoslavia and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IRBD) regarding guarantees, which the Assembly of Yugoslavia ratified today, will enable oil refineries in Bosanski Brod, Central Yugoslavia to make use of a 2.5 million dollar credit granted by the IRBD.

FIRST ROUND OF DELEGATE ELECTIONS UDERWAY

Upcoming Elections Previewed

LD141645 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1442 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The first round of delegate elections in Yugoslavia ends on 16 March. By that date, about 15 million citizens voting in enterprises and local neighbourhood communities will have elected delegations which will in turn choose their own delegates to the communes and the self-management communities of interest. In the latter, the delegates decide on programmes for and the financing of various activities such as meeting cultural and educational requirements and providing health care and municipal services.

The current round is already finished in the Republics of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. The voting will end in the local neighbourhood communities in the Republics of Slovenia, Montenegro and Serbia with its Vojvodina and Kosovo Provinces. In these republics and provinces voting in enterprises began yesterday. Today's newspapers have already reported a turnout of more than 80 employed voters.

The chain continues with elections at the communal, city, provincial and republican levels until it ends on May 15 with the election of the highest delegated body in the country -- the assembly of Yugoslavia.

This year's elections are the twelfth in self-management socialist Yugoslavia and the fourth since the introduction of the delegate system in 1974. Unlike the systems in parliamentary democracies, the delegate system ensures a constant and direct link between the voters and their delegates. The delegates are accountable to those who elect them and must consult them regularly. If they do not advocate their voters' interests they may be recalled even during their term.

The current elections are expected to change the age and social structure of the delegations, i.e. to ensure that more women, young people and non-party members, but only those firmly committed to brotherhood and unity and to self-management, are elected, stressed Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance. This largest socio-political organisation in Yugoslavia is the bearer of the election activities.

Procedures Described

LD121411 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1128 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (TANJUG) -- The fourth, regular delegate elections since the introduction of the delegate system in 1974 in Yugoslavia started on March 4.

The 15-million electorate will elect its delegations in associated labour and local communities -- the basic cells of society. This is the first link in the election chain which leads, through communes, cities, republics and provinces, to the highest delegate body in the country -- the Federal Assembly.

The usual four-yearly change in the assembly will take place as planned, on May 15, as soon as the 1986 elections are completed.

Unlike the representative systems in parliamentary democracy, the delegate system ensures a constant and direct link between those sitting on the assembly benches and their electorate base. The delegates are obliged to regularly consult with their voters, to whom they are responsible for their work and decisions.

Although indirectly, this system ensures the participation of the widest circle of people in the country's political life, and thus, the implementation of the broadest range of interests -- from class and national ones, to those relating to social, age and equality of the sexes issues.

It is difficult at the very start of the election process in Yugoslavia to assess its course. Criticisms that the election mechanism is complicated and frequently incomprehensible, will probably be heard this time as well, since there have been no major changes. One thing is, however, already clear -- some changes have been made in relation to earlier elections and the way candidates were proposed.

The large attendance at the pre-nomination and nomination rallies, where as manyas 25 percent more candidates are registered on the election lists than the number required for election indicates a growing awareness that the routine acceptance of proposed delegates cannot lead to a way out of the existing economic and social difficulties. That is why, besides criticism and praise of delegates whose mandate has expired, it was also demanded at the rallies that future delegates approach their duties with responsibility, have stronger links with the base and regularly account to it for their work.

An important novelty in the Yugoslav election system is the procedure, implemented for the first time, in which local communities and municipalities submit proposals for candidates for top functions -- at the republican and federal levels. Participants in the election process in this way have insight into the complete cadre situation in the country.

There have been examples of going to extremes in proposing candidates, when ten or more candidates were put forward for commune presidents.

The final results of the elections will show how much the demand for more workers in the delegate assemblies was met. So far, it is clear that the commitment to the necessity of electing more women and young people has not been adhered to.

The awareness of the need for greater responsibility, the search for the most capable and willing to bear that responsibility indicates that the major cadre renewal will speed up the implementation of tasks from the long-term economic stabilization programme and the resolution of other problems in society.

PRISTINA COMMUNISTS HOLD ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD150800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 14 Mar (TANJUA) -- The League of Communists of Pristina has achieved significant results in the last 4 years in all areas of life and work. However, there is certainly no room for satisfaction, because much more should, could, and must be done -- both in terms of the political-security situation and economic development, as well as in the building of consciousness about the necessity for further developing socialist self-managing relations, and brotherhood, unity, and equality between the nations and nationalities in this municipality. Life demands of Communists, in particular, greater readiness and resoluteness for the struggle against all nationalist, irredentist, antisocialist and other negative tendencies, wherever they appear.

This is the motto pervading the entire course of today's electoral conference of the organization of the Pristina League of Communists (LC) at which 4 years of activity are assessed and the orientation program of idepoloitical activity of 24,000 Pristina Communists up to 1990 is approved. A new leadership will be elected at the conference.

The work of the conference is being attended by Kolj Siroka, Azem Vlasi, Ilijaz Kurtesi, delegations of the LCS of Belgrade, Novi Sad, Zagreb and other guests.

Speaking of the problem of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins as the most serious consequence of irredentist activity, Dr Ragip Haljilji, municipal committee chairman, observed that all subjects of society are investing exceptional efforts in eliminating the causes and factors that stimulate this process and that intensive activity is being waged for creating possibilities, a more favorable atmosphere and other conditions for bringing about their return. He recalled that hostile activity from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, various physical pressures, unemployment and other economic difficulties are the chief causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. He stated that recently, however, both Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have had a great influence. This nationalism intends to sow distrust, fear, and anti-Albanian sentiment and show that it is impossible to live together. He said that this nationalism is everywhere -- acting together with the well-known antisocialist forces in the country, and burdening the political-security situation in the municipality. Speaking of the methods, demands and goals of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, Heljilji noted that they are promoted by some individuals and specific groups, who are concretely organizing the writing of petitions, submitting complaints, printing and publishing articles, books, memoirs, and in various other ways attempting to bring into question the basic values of our revolution and system.

Citizens who are truly preoccupied with numerous probelms and are not burdened by nationalism are often succumbing, unconsciously and through lack of knowledge, to this organized and deliberate pressure. Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists are then manipulating these people in various ways. This is what happened with the collection of signatures for the petition and the organization of a group to leave for Belgrade, Haljilji said, while not denying the real problems people are complaining about and the fact that individual organs and competent services have not solved them in the best way.

Limon Matosi stressed that in a differentiation process at the university, 14 lecturers have been relieved of their posts and expelled from the LC. He assessed the political situation at the university as favorable, with the reservation that this does not mean irredentist activity has been eradicated.

Taking part in the discussion, first of all pointed to the numerical strengthening of the provincial LC with new members, ready and prepared to oppose counter-revolutionary and other nationalist attacks.

Stressing the necessity of a showdown with those who have committed ideological excesses, Siroka noted that people like the historian Dr Skender Rizaj, who distorts the events of the past, have no place either in the LC or in the collective in which they work. He also gave a critical warning about other phenomena of manipulation and one-sidedness in culture and in other fields.

Kolj Siroka also advocated a deeper analysis of the phenomenon of the recruitment of the young into the ranks of hostile, irredentist organizations in Kosovo. Warning of the still current activity of Albanian but also Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists, he sought a decisive settling of accounts with them. The LC should fight for every human being, but hostile-oriented people, who associated with the sworn enemies of our system would not be tolerated if its ranks. The LC must be more energetic here and contribute to progressive trends inthe Socialist Republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia, said Kolj Siroka. A number of participants in the debate pointed to the burning social problem of Kosovo and Pristina -- unemployment -- and advocated concrete and effective measures for creating jobs more rapidly. At present, 17,700 people are waiting for work, 65 percent of whom are young people.

At the end of its work, the conference elected a new Municipal Committee with 55 members; a Presidium of the committee with 15 members; and 71 delegates for the 14th Conference of the Provincial LC; 30 delegates for the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia, and 12 delegates for the 13th LCY Congress.

At the first session of the newly elected committee, Dr Ragip Haljilji was reelected chairman of the Pristina party organization, Nedeljko Pupovac was also reelected secretary of the Presidium.

Executive secretaries were elected as follows: Hiljmi Ismailji, Dragisa Murganic, Nebih Berisa, and Momcilo Trajkovic.

VOJVODINA CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDIUM NOMINATED AU131347 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Mar 86 p 8

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 7 March -- Today's session of the provincial LC committee was devoted to the discussions about three matters: The draft resolution for the 18th conference of the LC of Vojvodina which is to take place between 24 and 26 April; the draft report about the work of the LC of Vojvodina Provincial Committee between its 17th and 18th conference; and proposals for some important cadre solutions.

The members of the LC of Vojvodina Provincial Committee today adopted proposals for two important cadre solutions in the LC of Vojvodina. They adopted the proposal that Djordje Stojsic again be elected as the presidential candidate of the LC of Vojvodina Provincial Committee. They also approved the candidature of Bosko Krunic as the member of the LC of Vojvodina to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SLOVENE LC PLENUM PREPARES FOR CONGRESS

AU131518 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Mar 86 p 8

[J. Pjevic and Z. Medved report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 7 Mar -- At the 20th session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia today the preparations for the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia (which has been fixed for 17 April) entered the final stage of drafting the congress documents.

According to the explanation by Miha Ravnik, communists in the public discussion of the draft resolution pointed out the necessity of a quicker and more comprehensive realization of the self-managing socialist social production relations which will make possible afurther development of "our authentic and class sovereignty."

They pointed to a unanimous, guiding document which will indicate ways out of the present crisis situation, and said that one should struggle more efficiently against the high level of alienation of workers from decisionmaking about the use of surplus value.

Similar requests by members were also expressed in the public discussion about the report of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia. There was also a request, as Stefan Korosec pointed out, that it is necessary to evaluate critically the activities of the organs of the LC of Slovenia.

In connection with the intensification of responsibility, the participants in the public debate warned that the closed nature and egotism of basic organizations of associated labor are often unilaterally pointed out, and non-self-managing behavior of leading people in work organizations and combined organizations of associated labor is lost to sight; one should cite by name all the failed investments and those responsible for them, and assess the work of the leading LC structures and their role in society. No remarks were heard which would dispute the assessments made in the report, Korosec said, but there were some which emanated from different ideological positions, which were one-sided, and which did not consider possible consequences.

The assessment about the deep conflict between workers in associated labor organizations and the technobureaucratic structures in connection with decisionmaking about overall social reproduction, and especially accumulation, received the full support of the membership. This is the core of the ideological and daily conflict between the protagonists of self-management according to the Constitution and the protagonists of technocratic and statist aspirations who usurp self-management in the name of the workers. The members declared themselves against a pragmatic solving of burning economic problems and outdated methods and means of statist or liberal management of social reproduction and other matters.

The requests of the members made in the public discussion about the draft congress documents have received full support in the discussion at the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia.

Leadership Proposals

AU141757 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 12 March -- With their numerous critical remarks (which in most cases were constructive and directed toward a quicker and more efficient solving of accumulated problems), delegates of the working people and citizens at the local, and especially at the communal nomination conferences, gave a positive lesson to all the communal and republican leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations (primarily the LC) which in the nomination procedure so far have behaved passively and acted in a forum-like manner.

For instance, taking into consideration all the objective circumstances, and especially his undisputable contribution to the self-managing and socialist transformation of Slovenia and Yugoslavia as a whole, the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia concluded that the interests of society's development demand that France Popit be proposed for president of the SR of Slovenia also for the next term.

This proposal was endorsed without demur by the leaderships of other sociopolitical organizations, including the Presidium of the SWAP Republican Conference which registered him as a candidate and recommended him to the working people and citizens.

The leadership also decided in favor of this cadre solution for the sake of "maintaining revolutionary continuity" in the Republic's leading team. After the forthcoming elections, as a result of a "cadre change" which has been going on for several years, both painlessly and intensively, in fact since the late sixties (and which was first initiated by Ivan Macek and the late Miha Mari Marinko when they "retired" from the leadership), out of the pre-war and war generations that held the most responsible offices in the most difficult post-war years, only France Popit will remain in one of the five "head" offices in the Republic, and only Stane Dolanc (in the SFRY Presidency) will remain in a federal office from the SR of Slovenia. With the expiration of the present term of office, the remaining members of the pre-war and war revolutionary generations -- Mitja Ribicic, Viktor Avbelj, Janez Vipotnik, and Vinko Hafner (in addition to Sergej Kraigher, who has already done so) -- will "retire" from operative leadership. Only Sergej Kraigher and Vinko Hafner, who have been propsed as members of the LCY Central Committee, should remain in the leading team, but not in operative functions.

Practically all the "head" republican functions, it is proposed, should be assumed by the people born just before World War II, who trained as leaders working jointly with the members of the pre-war and war generations, and who have asserted themselves in public as uncompromising fighters for socialist self-management and for the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

The youngest among them is Milan Kucan (born 1941), candidate for president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, while the candidates for president of the Republican Assembly (Miran Potrc), secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia (Milos Prosenc), and president of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation (Miha Ravnik) are persons of the same age, born in 1938. Dusan Sinogoj (candidate for president of the Executive Council), Joze Smole (candidate for the president of the SAWP Republican Conference), and Marko Bulc (president of the Republican Chamber of Economy) belong to a somewhat older generation (over 50 but under 60).

The members of the republican leaderships discussed all this a great deal, but they "forget" to inform the LC membership in detail about their findings and real reasons, as well as all the working people and citizens. They omitted to explain to people in detail why in the case of the president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia one departed from the adopted rule that people who have fulfilled the conditions for a pension, or who will fulfill them during the term of office, will not be proposed for professional functions, for which reason France Popit twice suggested to the republican leadership that somebody else should be proposed for this office instead of him.

Forum-Like Statement

Instead of an explanation as requested, the participants of the nomination conference in Celje received a forum-like statement by the presidiums of the communal committees of the LC of the Celje region which resents the delegates' expressing themselves in a different way than expected and asked "awkward questions."

'DRAMATIC TONES' AT CROATIAN LC SESSION VIEWED

AU162153 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 March on page 2 and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 March on page 6 carry reports on the Central Committee session of the LC of Croatia on 10 March, which amplify a 5,000-word report in Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 11 March on pages 1, 4, 6.

In an 800-word report in BORBA, Seada Vranic says that the session "at times assumed dramatic tones" when it discussed nominations to LC posts. "After the session, at which many things were said that should not have been said, after some unprincipled polemics intertwined with accusations, many were left with a bitter taste in their mouths.

"For instance, was the candidacy of Dr Stipe Suvar for membership of the LCY Central Committee Presidium proposed at the session itself so irritating that Ivo Druzic did not succeed in containing himself but asked (and this could resemble an accusation for which, as it turned out, there was no evidence) whether Suvar canvassed for support on his own behalf in several regions. Suvar's later replies, statements by the representatives of the regions 'called' [to speak] -- (Rijaka, Varazdin, and Osijek), condemnations of Druzic' outburst, his explanation that by asking that question he did not intend to denigrate anybody, and so forth -- all this somehow resembled an unnecessary process.

"At the session itself, at the insistence of many members, the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia expanded the list of the candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium which contained Ivica Racan and Jure Bilic and added the names of Stipe Suvar and Milka Planinc. In this way every Central Committee member was able to vote according to his conscience for two of the four proposed names. It seems that precisely the result of the secret ballot, which confirmed Suvar's nomination, was a proof that personal emotions and passions -- as Branko Puharic put it -- should have been left out of the hall in which the session was held.

"It seems, however, that this was not possible, for all those who deserve it or who themselves think they deserve it could not be placed on the lists of candidates for the organs of the LC of Croatia and the LCY," Vranic says.

In a 700-word report in POLITIKA, R. Arsenic says that "Kosta Spaic expressed his amazement that Dusan Dragosavac and Josip Vrhovec, two tested revolutionaries, are not among the candidates for the LCY Central Committee.

"Mika Spiljak stated in this connection that there are many meritorious old comrades, but they could not all get on the list of candidates because one must make room for young people. Luka Miletic (secretary of the Zagreb City Committee of the LC of Croatia) explained that Vrhovec's nomination was supported by all Zagreb communal committees. Vrhovec was put on a list of 12 candidates, Miletic said, but he dropped out in a secret ballot for the seven final candidates from Zzgreb.

"A particularly interesting discussion was conducted about the candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium," Arsenic reports. "During this discussion sharp polemics developed, started by Ivo Druzic, who is president of the Zagreb City Committee of the LC of Croatia. He said that he heard that Stipe Suvar agitated for his nomination in some intercommunal conferences, and if this were true, he believed that Suva should not be on the list of candidates. Suvar reacted at once and curtly, saying that it is beneath his dignity to reply to such things, and adding: 'Just think of the method of what Druzic said.' He said: 'I heard, but what this means at such a time it is not difficult to grasp.' In the discussion which opened in this connection, the secretaries of the intercommunal conferences of the LC of Croatia in Varazdin, Rijaka, and Spilt also spoke; they controverted Druzic's suspicians, pointing out aht there was no pressure in favor of one of the proposed candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium, but that the party criteria adopted were respected in all the talks about them. Among others, Josip Vrhovec reacted to this, assessing that it 'shows that there is mistrust among us,' while Milutin Baltic remarked that no group-forming must be allowed, but that the LC must struggle with current difficulties as a united organization," Arsenic reports.

The report on the Central Committee session in VJESNIK refers to those exchanges as follows:

"Ivo Druzic also asked for the floor and stressed that he explicitly demanded that his name not be mentioned for any party executive-political organs. He said that this had been accepted by the Raygreb City LC Committee and by the Croatian LC Central Committee. As concerns candidates for the LCY Central Committee, he was in favor of an expanded list, but he also asked the following question on the basis of some information: Were they any pressures and preferences at individual intercommunal LC conferences in favor of certain candidates? A polemical debate opened in connection with his question in which the following people took part among others: Kosta Spajic, Vlado Mihaljevic, Stipe Suvar, Mixka Spiljak, Marijan Kalanj, Nedjeljko Fistonic, and others. It was decided during the debate that there were not individual pressures in favor of some candidates for the LCY Central Committee, but that discussions were held about all possible candidates and that during these discussions the adopted party criteria were respected. Secretaries of several intercommunal LC conferences confirmed this in their speeches, saying that there was no campaigning for any of the proposed candidates."

NEW PRESIDENT OF CORATIAN TU COUNCIL ELECTED

LD151909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Zagreb 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- The newly elected Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia held an inaugural meeting this afternoon, during a break in the work of the Seventh Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of the republic

During the meeting, its presidium was elected by secret ballot from the ranks of the members of the Presidium, and Ivo Bilandzija was elected president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia, also by secret ballot. Ivo Bilandzija was born in 1945 in Nova Gradiska and is a Croatian by nationality. He graduated in economics and is a toolmaker by trade. He worked in a tool factory in Nova Gradiska. He has been a member of the LCY since 1963. He was president of the Intermunicipal Conference of the Osijek LC of Croatia and a member of the LC of Croatia and a member of the Croatian Central Committee.

He is now a member of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidium and of the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia. Since 1985 he has been engaged in professional work in the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Croatia.

SARAJEVO ARMY DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETS

LD141127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The eighth electoral conference of the LCY organization in the Sarajevo Army District was held in Sarajevo today. At the conference delegates and members of the LCY organ, in discussing and adopting the documents, assessed as exceptionally positive the contribution by Communists to the development of the combat readiness and moral-political unity of the members of the district, the units and its institutions, and by the federal secretariat of national defense in the territory of this district in the past 4-year period.

The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Kemal Korajlic, member of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army; Stanko Tomic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium; and Zivko Radisic, republican secretary for national defense.

The introductory speech was delivered by Mile Babic, departing president of the LCY Committee in the Sarajevo Army District. Zoran Stojkovic was elected newly president of the LCY Committee in this army district. Ramiz Barlòv, Istok Cebokin, Rade Milojevic, Milosav Radmanovic and Ivica Valpotic were elected as delegated to the 13th LCY Congress.

Activities aimed at developing a stable moral-political situation, solid combat readiness, modern training and instruction, the contribution to economic stabilization in the Yugoslav People's Army and to the long-term program of economic stabilization in society, to ideological improvement and the strengthening of organization and cadres, it was stressed, were and will continue to be the focal points of the ideo-political activity of Communists in the Sarajevo Army District.

In our everyday involvement, Mole Babic, retiring president of LCY Committee in the Sarajevo Army District, said in his introductory speech that we are proceeding from the stances that Communists in the Army represent a part of the LCY as a whole, who with a greater degree of ideo-political unity, with criticism and decisiveness, whould have full responsibility for the development and implementation of the LCY policy in all areas of socio-political life. This refers, too, to the development of the Armed Forces and the system of all-people's defence and social self-protection and the strengthening of the revolutionary and patriotic awareness of the members of the Army, working people and citizens and their determination to defend the gains and achievements of the socialist revolution.

It was said that in the past 4 years almost 8,000 new members were admitted to the LCY, of whom 6,700 were soldiers. In the past year alone more than 1,900 candidates for membership in the LCY were registered. In the process of selection constant attention is paid to strengthening the working class and national compostion of the LCY. Courses in Marxist education were attended by nearly 26,000 and were completed by almost 20,000 students.

The LCY organization has made great contributions to resisting all attempts at action against the Army from postiions opposed to the stances of the LCY, to the implementation of the political platform for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo, in the strengthening of Yuogoslav socialist patriotism, the monitoring, analysing and correct interrepretation of social and inter-army trends and the development of love of the army vocation. Communists expressed concern at the insufficient unity in the LCY and in society, and criticism is aimed at unsatifactory trends in socioeconomic development and ineffieiency of subjective forces with the LCY at their head, it was said at the conference. The demand was unanimous that the problems should be resolved as quickly as possible with the involvement of the Communists in the Army as well.

MACEDONIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE ISSUES

LD141002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia at its session today adopted the plan of activities in the poeple's defense organs and organizagions for 1986. Measures were also established for the organization and functioning of the judicial organs in conditions of the danger of war. The members of the Macedonian Presidency also advocated the improvement of forms of training for women in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

SERBIAN LC ON SITUATION IN WRITER'S ASSOCIATION

LD142313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee established a list of 20 possible candidates to represent the Republic's LC in the LCY Central Committee. The final list of canidates will be adopted at the next session of the Serbian LC Central Committee set for 24 March. During the session, the Presidium also discussed some aspects of the Serbian Writers' Association's activity and concluded that "in recent times, the association has provided nationalists and other opponents of equality and self-management with an opportunity to speak and put forward their notorious views." After the session, the following statement was issued:

"At its session today, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, with Ivan Stambolic in the chair, discussed cadre preparations for the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia and the 13th LCY Congress. On the basis of proposals submitted by municipal and inter-municipal LC conferences and the city committee of the LC organization of Belgrade, the Presidium adopted a list of 20 possible candidates for the LCY Central Committee from the Serbian LC. The proposed list will be sent to the Serbian LC Central Committee which will decide on the definite list at its 24 March session.

"In the discussion of some topical events of our social and cultural life, the Presidium agreed that some forms of activity on the part of the Serbian Writers' Association again have assumed an unacceptable character. This refers to activity within the association's forum, which recently has been used by nationalists and other opponents of the policy of equality and self-management for putting forward their notorious views. Such activity casts a shadow on the work of the entire association as and attracts various opponents of our social system.

"The association is a part of the front of our society's socialist forces and cannot be used as a political center for attacks on the LC's policy. This is precisely what these conservative forces would like to do. The difficult problems of Kosovo and the sluggishness with which they are being solved must not be used as a pretext for escalating nationalist and other views and for turning the association into an institution above all the others to which complaints from Kosovo should be sent. If these tendencies are to be suppressed, the socialist alliance in Serbia must launch a broad-based action and organize debates about all topical problems confronting the Association of Serbian Writers, including the election of the president of the Federation of Yugoslav Writers. In the efforts to solve this problem we must follow the path of democracy and oppose both attempts at artificial politicization and pressure from whatever quarter it comes," the statement concludes.